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*Synoptical sketch of the illustrious & sovereign
order of Knights of hospitallers of St. John of ...*

Richard Brown





ILLUSTRIOUS AND SOVEREIGN ORDER

OF

Knights Hospitallers

OF

ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM,

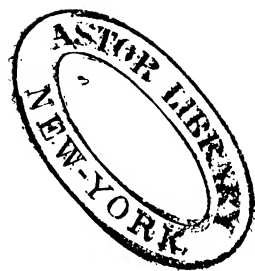
Anglia.

(Brown)

H. B. T. N.



KNIGHT OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM,
AND
GATE-HOUSE OF THE ANCIENT PRIORY AT CLERKENWELL,
LONDON.



SYNOPTICAL SKETCH
OF THE
ILLUSTRIOUS & SOVEREIGN ORDER
OF
Knights Hospitallers
OF
ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM,
AND OF
The Venerable Langue of England.

BY
THE HON. SIR RICHARD BROUN, KT., & BART., G.C.J.J.,
Grand Secretary and Registrar.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR THE ORDER.

1857.



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ROYAL
LIBRARY
OF THE
MUSEUM OF
ART AND
ARCHAEOLOGY

5

GREAT OFFICERS
OF
The Langue of England.

1857.



Arms
OF
The Sovereign Order of St. John.



Illustrious and Sovereign Order

OF

SAINT JOHN OF JERUSALEM.

~~~~~  
**INSTITUTED A.D. 1099.**  
~~~~~

Lieut. Grand Master

THE BAILLI, COUNT COLLOREDO.

Chancellor

THE COMMANDER, COUNT DE SPADA.

Magisterial Secretary

THE COMMANDER, COUNT DE GOZZE.

~~~~~  
**VENERABLE LANGUE OF ENGLAND,**

**COMPREHENDING**

**THE GRAND PRIORIES, BAILLIWICKS, AND**

**COMMANDERIES,**

**IN**

**ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, IRELAND, WALES. &c.**

~~~~~  
Grand Council.

[Consisting of the Great Officers, and the Knights Grand Crosses.]
~~~~~

**GREAT OFFICERS.**

The

Bailli, the Hon. Sir Henry Dymoke, Bart.,  
17 Hereditary Champion of the English Crown

*Turcopolier.*

*Lieut. Turcopolier.*

[GREAT OFFICERS continued.]

|                                                                                                                                           |                                                              |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| The Hon. Sir Charles Montolieu Lamb, Bart.,<br>D.C.L. Knight Marshal of the Queen's House-<br>hold, and Baron of St. Hypolite in France . | <i>Grand Prior of England.</i>                               |
| The Chevalier Burnes, F.R.S., Knight of the<br>Guelphs . . . . .                                                                          | <i>Preceptor of Scotland.</i>                                |
| Major-General Sir Charles R. O'Donnell, Kt.<br>The Commander John James Watts . . . . .                                                   | <i>Preceptor of Ireland.</i><br><i>Prior of Clerkenwell.</i> |
| Sir John Philippart, Knight of Gustavus Vasa,<br>and of the Polar Star of Sweden . . . . .                                                | <i>Lieut. Bailli de Aquilâ.</i>                              |
| The Hon. Sir Richard Broun, Bart., Baron of<br>Colstoun . . . . .                                                                         | <i>Grand Secretary &amp; Registrar.</i>                      |
| The Chevalier T. Troughear Williams, Knight<br>of the Golden Spur, and Count of the Lateran                                               | <i>Chancellor.</i>                                           |
| The Baron de Bliss . . . . .                                                                                                              | <i>Treasurer and Almoner.</i>                                |
| The Commander Ed. G. Lambert Perrott<br>Younger of Haroldston . . . . .                                                                   | <i>Commendator of Slebiche.</i>                              |
| Major Sir Warwick Hele Tonkin, Vice-Admiral<br>of Devon, Knight of the Legion of Honor of<br>France, &c. . . . .                          | <i>Commendator of Temple-Bruer.</i>                          |
| Count Fane de Salis, K.G.S. . . . .                                                                                                       | <i>Commendator of Willoughton.</i>                           |
| Col. William Lockyer Freestun, M.P., Knight<br>Commander of the Orders of Charles III., San<br>Fernando, &c. . . . .                      | <i>Commendator of Iveyley.</i>                               |
| Lt. Col. Sir Felix Agar, Kt., formerly of the<br>Life Guards . . . . .                                                                    | <i>Commendator of Baddesleye.</i>                            |
| Vice-Admiral A. Dundas Arbuthnott, Kt. of Charles<br>III, San Fernando, the Medjidié, and St.<br>George of Russia . . . . .               | <i>Commendator of Temple-Combe.</i>                          |
| The Chevalier Fischer A. Wilson, Knight of the<br>Golden Spur, and of the Legion of Honor of<br>France . . . . .                          | <i>Commendator of Quenyngton.</i>                            |

~~~~~  
GRAND CROSSES.

His Highness Prince Labanoff	
The Hon. Sir Allan Napier Macnab, Bart., late Prime Minister of Canada	<i>Preceptor in Canada.</i>
His Excellency General Flores	<i>Bailli Mandatory in South America.</i>
The Duke Louis de Riario-Sforza	<i>Bailli Mandatory in Italy.</i>
The Duke of Alba and Berwick	<i>Bailli Mandatory in Spain.</i>
Lieut. General Sir James Outram, G.C.B.	<i>Preceptor in India.</i>
Lieut. General Sir John L. Pennefather, K.C.B.	
General the Baron de Salis-Soglio	<i>Bailli Mandatory in Switzerland.</i>

GENERAL ORDINANCES..

Chap. i. — Of the Langue.

THE English Langue (*Lingua Sexta*) of the Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem—which appertains to the Empire of Great Britain and Ireland, its Colonies, Dependencies, and the kindred people of the United States of America—consists of four grades, viz., Companions, Knights, Knights Commanders, and Knights Grand Crosses.

Chap. ii.—Of the Great Officers and Council.

The Great Officers are the Turcopolier, Lieutenant Turcopolier; the Grand Priors of England, Scotland, and Ireland; the Preceptors of England, Scotland, and Ireland; the Bailli of Wales, the Lieut. do. the Prior of Clerkenwell, the Bailli de Aquila, the Lieut. do. the Grand Secretary, Chancellor, and Treasurer; together with the following officials especially designated in the Royal Charter of Philip and Mary, namely, the Commandators of Slebiche, Newland, Temple Bruer, Willoughton, Iveley, Baddesleye, Temple Combe, and Quenyngton: these, with the Grand Crosses, form the GRAND COUNCIL. The dignitaries employed abroad are the Preceptors in India, America, Canada, Australia, and the Mediterranean, with such Delegates (Baillies-Mandatory) as may be deputed to H. M. E. Highness the Grand Master, the seven Foreign Langues, and other high authorities,. Sub-Preceptors, and Special Commissioners may also be appointed.

Chap. iii.—Of the Companions (*C.J.J.*)

Any Knight may nominate an Esquire on becoming his sponsor on the following points:—

I. That he is a Christian of liberal education, eminent for virtue, morals, and good breeding, and in an honourable position in life; II. that he has signed the Declaration prescribed by Chap. X; and III. that he has made an oblation to the Treasury of not less than five pounds. These points are to be certified by the sponsor to the Grand Secretary, who will then be authorised to enrol the name of the Esquire as a member of the Langue in the quality of Companion.

Chap. iv.—Of the Knights (*K.J.J.*)

The Knights are selected from the Companions at the Chapters General by ballot, at which two black balls exclude, and must occupy such a position in life as entitles them to attend the Court of their Sovereign. They consist of two classes:—

I. Those who prove, according to the ancient Statutes of the Order, that they are descended from four grand-parents entitled to coat armour, and have made a foundation in the Langue of the old established passage dues of £100 sterling; these are designated Knights of Justice (*Equites Justitie*).

II. Those who compensate for the above by certain equivalents, such as marked services to the Langue in the capacity of Companion, near relationship to those who have advanced its interests, together with Knighthood in recognised Orders, high moral worth and social eminence, or other qualifications, that may enable them to promote the interests, and add to the lustre of the institution. In their case only one-fourth of the foundation of £100 is required, and they are called Knights of Grace (*Equites Gratia*). It is in their power to become at any time Knights of Justice by complying with the Ordinance as regards that class. There is a deviation in this from ancient usage to meet the requirements of modern society.

Chap. v.—Of the Knights Commanders (*K.C.J.J.*)

The Chapter General may for the benefit of the Langue, or to reward services, promote eminent Chevaliers of either class to the rank of Knight Commander; but none except Knights of Justice can offer themselves for this distinction. All Sub-Preceptors and Commissioners are, *virtute officii*, Knights Commanders.

Chap. vi.—Of the Knights Grand Crosses (*G.C.J.J.*)

This dignity may be conferred by the Chapter General on high and illustrious personages, as well as on distinguished members of the Langue in reward for pre-eminent services. The Great Officers, and also the Dignitaries abroad, are, *virtute officii*, Grand Crosses; and a Grand Cross has the privilege of voting by proxy at every assembly of the Langue.

Chap. vii.—Of the Chapters General.

These assemble for the election of Members or any other service of the Langue on the second Wednesday of every month, at two o'clock, P.M., at (until the erection of a Chapter House) the Grand Secretary's Office; and every member of the Order is privileged to attend them, though the right of voting rests exclusively with the Grand Crosses, the Commanders, and the Knights of Justice. They may also be specially convoked as occasion requires. Not less than seven voting members, either personally or by proxy, constitute each Chapter; but when a Grand Cross presides, four other members are sufficient, and three Grand Crosses may form a monthly Chapter, if personally present. Until the sovereignty of the Order is reinvested in a supreme head by the Eight Langues, the Chapter General necessarily retains the dispensing power as to passage fees, &c., as regards the Sixth Langue.

Chap. viii.—Of Credentials.

Every member on his election or promotion has the same officially communicated to him by the Grand Secretary, when he is expected to pay to the Treasury a registration fee of five guineas. No member is entitled to an emblazoned diploma except on payment of the cost, which is three guineas. The diploma is authenticated by the seal of the Langue, and must bear, at least, the signatures of the Grand Secretary and Chancellor, or of the Officers officiating for them.

Chap. ix.—Insignia.

The insignia consist of the Star, the Badge, and the Profession Ring, which are supplied at their own cost to members by the jeweller of the Langue, on the written authority of the Grand Secretary. The Badge only (without the crown, and to be worn at the button-hole,) is issued to Companions.

Chap. x.—General Regulations.

The profession vow of fidelity and duty to the Order, imposes upon every Member on his admission a promise and declaration on his honour that he will use his best exertions: I—To uphold and maintain the rights, privileges, and independence of the Sovereign Order. II—To observe and obey the rules and statutes, so far as they are compatible with his allegiance and the existing state and usages of British society. And III—To advance the best interests of the Langue of England and the Grand Priorities which it comprehends.

Nothing relating to the Langue shall be printed, published, advertised, or circulated without the sanction of the Council duly minuted; and any Member transgressing this rule, or otherwise acting in any way to the prejudice of the Order, shall be degraded and expelled.

Chap. xi.—Of the Treasury.

The foundation or passage dues in excess of the current expenditure accumulate as a Common Fund for the purposes of charity and benevolence, to which the Order has through all time dedicated itself.

SYNOPTICAL SKETCH
Of the Order,
FROM 1099 TO 1856.

**Ad
Majorem**



**Dei
Gloriam.**

God has formed
Mankind to be one mighty brotherhood ;
Himself our Father, and the world our Home.



ILLUSTRIOUS AND SOVEREIGN ORDER

OF

Knights Hospitallers

OF

ST. JOHN OF JERSUALEM.

Venerable Tongue of England.

COMPREHENDING

THE GRAND PRIORIES, BAILIWICKS AND COMMANDERIES

IN

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

THE Illustrious and Sovereign Order of **KNIGHTS HOSPITALLERS** of St. John of Jerusalem arose in Palestine during the memorable period of the first Crusade. As a conventional institute it dates its origin from the year of our Lord 1099. Shortly afterwards it was introduced into England, and the magnificent chapteral house of St. John at Clerkenwell was founded by Lord Jordan Briset, in 1101. Baldwin I., King of Jerusalem, recognized and confirmed the Hospitaller Brethren as a body of Knights, in 1104. Fourteen years later, namely, in 1118, the rule and constitution of the Order were further settled; and

subsequently, in consequence of the numerous admissions into its ranks of kings, princes, and nobles from every part of Christendom it was divided into the following eight branches or langues :—

1. The **Langue** of **Provence**.
2. The **Langue** of **Auvergne**.
3. The **Langue** of **France**.
4. The **Langue** of **Italy**.
5. The **Langue** of **Aragon**.
6. The **Langue** of **England**.
7. The **Langue** of **Germany**.
8. The **Langue** of **Castile**.

In 1185, the Grand Priory of England was dedicated by Heraclius, Patriarch of Jerusalem, and soon afterwards it acquired extensive commanderies and possessions in every part of the British islands. During the period of the Plantagenet dynasty, the Langue of England enjoyed the uninterrupted favour of royalty, and a position, both in England, Scotland, and Ireland, corresponding with the wealth, freedom, and grandeur of the CHIVALRY of three noble and ancient monarchical nations. During the 14th and 15th centuries, under the successive grand priorates of William de Tothale, Philip de Thame, John Paveley, John Radyngton, Walter Grendon, William Huelles, Robert Betyll, John Kendall, and Sir Thomas Docwra, the banner of St. John was the rallying point of all in the British islands who were most illustrious in blood, in fame, in worth, and in achievements. Under the latter grand prior, in 1504, the finishing touches were put to the repairs of the magnificent HOUSE OF ST. JOHN, at Clerkenwell, the calamitous destruction of which by conflagration, during the Wat Tyler riots 123 years previously, occasioned a loss in specimens of arts, collections of books, and rarities of value, which, even in that turbulent age, was a subject of national regret.

The transactions of the Order of St. John—first during the era of the crusades in the Holy Land, from the date of its organisation under Peter Gerard, in 1099, until its retirement from thence, under De Villiers, to Limisso in Cyprus, in 1289, where it was hospitably received by Henry le Brun, king of that island and of Jerusalem; and

secondly, from the conquest of Rhodes under De Villaret, 25th Grand Master, in August 1310, until its loss under L'Isle Adam, the 43rd Grand Master, in 1527—is the history of Christendom for 428 years. Shortly after the latter event, and before the Order had, by the munificence of the Emperor Charles V., become seated at Malta, L'Isle Adam visited Henry the Eighth, who had formed the design of annexing to his crown the commendaries within the English dominions. Henry, who knew how to appreciate brilliant actions and military fame, received the Grand Master in the most honourable manner, and with a magnificence suitable to his rank, and the esteem felt by the king for so illustrious a guest. After various conferences, Henry consented to bestow upon the Order 20,000 crowns, which he afterwards paid in artillery and small arms. The Grand Master had other valuable tokens of his majesty's favour conferred upon him, and he also obtained the confirmation of all the privileges of the Order within the English dominions, which indeed was the principal object of his journey.

On the establishment of the Order in Malta, in October 1530, as a *Chef Lieu*, the Knights of St. John gave into the hands of L'Isle Adam, in quality of their chief, all supreme power, after which he took possession of the sovereignty of the island. Immediately afterwards, a regular and spacious city was founded by the knights on that famous rock which will ever be the proud monument of their valour, their wisdom, and power. But, towards the close of the laurelled career of this Grand Master, the progress of the Reformation in England led Henry the Eighth to seize the possessions of the Order within his dominions; when many English knights repaired to Malta, where they were received by the chief authorities with affection, and care was taken to make suitable provision for them in the conventual palace of the Order.

Stripped as the members of the Langue of England were of their possessions by an arbitrary exercise of power, nevertheless they preserved intact all the dignities and immunities inseparable from them as a constituent branch of a sovereign and independent chivalrous institute. In the general chapters, conventual councils, and assemblies for the election of Grand Master, the English knights were constantly

represented ; and the most ancient brother was always *Pilier*, or conventual bailli for the Langue of England. Two centuries afterwards, in 1782, under the Grand mastership of De Rohan, and only sixteen years before the loss of Malta, the circle of Bavaria was, at the instance of the Bailli de Flacksland, created a new langue under the name of the **ANGLO-BAVARIAN**. This Grand Priory, which comprehends various commandaries in Poland and Russia, has yet to be confirmed by a general chapter of the Order. It has no other connection with the *Lingua Sexta*, or British branch, than the prefix of "Anglo," which the Order did not choose to let sink into oblivion. It is now presided over by Prince Charles of Bavaria, who assumes the title of Turcopolier ; and it is open to postulants of the Protestant faith, and of the Greek Church, as well as to the adherents of the Church of Rome.

Towards the close of the long and illustrious rule of the Grand Master L'Isle Adam, Queen Mary ascended the throne of England ; shortly after which she restored to the Order all the estates and commanderies which her father had annexed to the crown. Further, by royal charter, dated at Greenwich on the 2nd of April, 1557, she incorporated the Baillies, Commanders, and Knights of St. John in her dominions, by and under the name and title of "**THE PRIOR AND COBRETHREN OF THE HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM IN ENGLAND**," giving to them, as a corporation, a common seal, and ordaining for the crown, its heirs and successors, that the Knights of the Order in England shall for ever have and enjoy their name, style, and dignity, with all the ancient privileges and prerogatives appertaining to them as a chivalrous and hospitallery body.

After the accession of Queen Elizabeth, when the Church of Rome had reason to regret its final separation from so powerful a nation, the Grand Prior of St. John, *Angliá*, Sir Thomas Tresham, of Rushton, was still for some time summoned to exercise seat and voice in the House of Lords, as premier baron of the realm. But after their territorial possessions had again been confiscated, the Grand Prior, Sir Richard Shelley, Turcopolier, Sir Peter Felix de la Nuca, Bailli de Aquila, and various commanders and knights a second time retired to the sovereign domicile of the Order in Malta, where they were received as formerly, with sympathy and fraternal regard.

During the long interval between the date of the famous siege of Malta, in 1565, under La Valette, the 44th Grand Master—when the Langue of England preserved its post on the Mole on the Burgh side, assisted by the Langues of Germany and Castile—and its final loss of that island under De Hompesch, the 69th Grand Master, in 1798, the Langue of England has no history separate from that of the Sovereign Order as subsisting at the *Chef Lieu*. But, as before observed, in all the capitulary councils and general chapters of the Order, it was duly represented. The Grand Bailli De Mendoza filled the office of Turcopolier in the close of the 16th century. In the general chapter held on the 11th of May, 1631, two of the sixteen commissaries appointed to regulate the affairs of the Order were named for the Langue of England. In 1660, at the assembly for the election of a Grand Master, the knights of the Langue of England had a fourth voice. Field-Marshal the Duke of Berwick, in 1682, received at Malta the cross from the hands of the Grand Master, with the title of Grand Prior of England; and, in 1703, the Grand Prior of England went to Rome in quality of ambassador extraordinary.

Throughout the long period of 699 years during which the Order, in its eight divisions, had flourished prior to the loss of Malta, it was presided over by sixty-eight grand masters. Its sovereignty was universally acknowledged by the princes of all Christian nations; and it enjoyed the consideration and prerogatives annexed to that dignity, in every court. It sent ambassadors throughout all Europe. The Grand Master took rank and precedence before every prince in Christendom who was not a crowned head. Charles II. addressed the Grand Master by the following titles, "*Eminentissime Princeps, consanguinea et amice noster carissime.*" The kings of France gave the Order the style of "TRES CHERS ET BONS AMIS." The flags of every country saluted the Maltese vessels, and the galleys had a right to the first salute from all Christian powers. Even Louis XIV., whom no one could suspect of relaxing in the smallest degree in an affair of ceremony, decided against himself in a dispute on the subject.

During the high and palmy days of the Order, when the proud motto of the Chevalier Brothers of St. John was "NIL SUPRA, NEC INFRA," and when his eminent highness the Grand Master took rank

B

immediately after the kings of Europe, nevertheless he was never esteemed more in the Brotherhood itself than the first amongst his equals—" *primus inter pares*." Amongst the princely powers exercised by the Grand Master, was the privilege of conferring the titles of marquess, count, and baron on the subjects of the Sovereign Order, although the admission of Knights into the Order was an act performed in the various langues and grand priories by their respective priors and executive councils. At so early a period in the history of the Order as the days of the first Crusade, the then heads of the Christian world, kings, princes, and nobles of every rank, vied with each other in enriching the fraternity with lands, hereditaments, privileges, and immunities in all parts of Christendom. In 1131, Alphonso, King of Arragon, left his whole dominions to be divided between the Knights Hospitallers, the Knights Templars, and the Knights of the Holy Sepulchre. Under Guerin de Montaigu, the 14th Grand Master, who flourished from 1208 to 1230, the Hospitallers possessed in Christendom 19,000 manors. Amongst their possessions they also numbered St. Croix and three other West India Islands. Under the Grand Master, De Villaret, the Order conquered Rhodes. By the suppression of the Templar Order in 1312, 9,000 additional manors devolved upon the Knights of St. John. It appears from the correspondence of Mary, Queen of Scots, recently collected, and published in seven volumes by Prince Alexander Labanoff, that a project was formed about the twelfth year of her captivity (1580) to give the island of Ireland to the Knights of St. John, but the offer thus contemplated was declined by the Grand Master. At other periods the possessions of the Orders of the Holy Sepulchre and of St. ANTHONY were added to those of the Hospitallers, their original objects being analogous.

The Chevalier Luc de Boyer d'Argens, in his work published at La Haye in 1739, entitled "*Reflexions Politiques sur l'Etat et les Devoirs des Chevaliers de Malthe*," states that it appears to him that he can establish as a constant truth, that of all the orders of chivalry existing in Europe, the most illustrious and appreciated is that of the Chevaliers of St. John. Three things, he says, contribute to the grandeur and dignity of the Order, viz., the rights which they enjoy who compose it, the honours they receive, and the revenues they

possess. No other Order is found, not excepting those which are established in the greatest monarchies, to which these three attributes are so essential as to that of Malta.

He continues.—“A chevalier of St. Andrew of Muscovy, a grandee of Spain honoured with the *Toison d'Or*, a duke and peer with the *Cordon Bleu*, is only a simple subject in the state where he finds himself. He depends on the sovereign who gave him the order which he carries, since that sovereign can deprive him of it without being obliged to give a reason for doing so;—his will, his caprice, are decrees absolute against which no formalities oppose themselves. The position, however, of the KNIGHTS OF SAINT JOHN is very different. The Grand Master is the chief of a republic, but he is not the king. He cannot deprive a single Chevalier of his state: but when he requires to punish those who merit it, it is necessary to submit to laws, and to follow established rules. The gentlemen who have the honour to enter the Order of Malta, acquire all the rights of senators of republics, and may even aspire to the dignity of becoming Sovereign of the Order.

“As to the other dignities to which the Chevaliers of St. John may aspire, it is true that they are less considerable than those of the GRAND MASTER; but nevertheless they are such that the *premiers seigneurs* of France and Germany find themselves honoured to hold. The office of Grand Prior of France is ordinarily occupied by a prince allied to the blood royal, and yet the place of that bailiff is the twelfth in the Order in point of rank.

“Among the principal dignities of the Order,” continues the Chevalier de Boyer, “are Le Grand Prieur d'Angleterre, the Grand Prieur d'Irlande, and Le Bailli de L'Aigle, which form the 25th, the 28th, and the 44th grand dignities in the Order.” He omits to enumerate the TURCOPOLIER, the highest officer of all in the Langue of England, being Conventual Bailiff, and one of the eight *Piliers* of the Order; and also the Grand Preceptor, or Lord of St. John in Scotland, whose seat in the Scottish parliament was *inter* the viscounts and lords of the realm.

“The dignities of the Order of St. John,” says the same authority, “are often below the charges which sovereigns bestow upon their sub-

“jects. Yet it is notorious that the same persons who consider themselves honoured to possess them, will not accept the most brilliant ones in the realm. I ask if the Duc de Vendôme would take the *bâton* of *Maréchal* of France? Yet he was GRAND PRIOR of France: and what is more, although the grandson of Henri *Quatre*, he was “only received as a simple chevalier into the German *Auberge*.”

In 1797, Ferdinand, Count de Hompesch, descended of an illustrious German family, and a chief “more sinned against than sinning,” being one who had ever been remarked as a declared enemy to every species of innovation, and as a zealous defender of the Order, succeeded De Rohan as 69th Grand Master. Eight years previous to this event, viz., in 1789, France, which from the institution of the Order of St. John had been its nursery and munificent benefactress, lapsed, after a series of vicissitudes, into a state of anarchy unparalleled in the history of the world. Ancient institutions were overthrown, the landmarks of hereditary right were annihilated, blood deluged the soil, and crime alone triumphed. In 1792, the Order of Saint John was declared to be extinct within the French territories. Shortly afterwards, the sanctity of the Maltese territory was violated; and in 1798, the tricolor flag was allowed to supplant the untarnished standard of the WHITE CROSS, which for more than seven centuries had, under the Knights of St. John, proved the palladium of Christendom.

On the capitulation of Malta, signed the 12th of June, 1798, orders were issued by the spoliators for all the resident knights, 332 in number, to quit the island in the space of three days. The French knights were even forbidden by them to wear the cross, although the Order was not abolished. The Grand Master in vain claimed the property of the different langues; and it was even determined that he should carry away neither the plate, the jewels, nor the archives of the Order. Robbed of all the valuable treasures and ornaments of the chivalry, on the night between the 17th and 18th of June, 1798, the Grand Master, accompanied by a few of the great officers, two bailiffs, two commanders, and the Chevaliers de Reinech and d’Henneberg, embarked for Trieste, where they arrived after a tedious voyage of thirty-nine days. There the same reasons which prevented the principal members of the order from going thither, led De Hompesch

immediately to vacate his office, and retire into the seclusion of private life. Meanwhile, the riches and trophies of the Order seized by the unscrupulous plunderers did not long remain their prey, but were nearly all consumed by devouring flames on the memorable 1st of August, in the famous naval Battle of the Nile.

The favours bestowed on the Order by one of its members, the Emperor Paul, and the title which he had previously accepted, namely, that of its Protector, induced the Knights of St. John, who had remained faithful to their duty, to make choice of his imperial majesty as their 70th Grand Master. This office the Emperor of all the Russias accepted, and took upon himself on the 29th of June, 1798. His inauguration took place on the same day; and the knights at that time in St. Petersburg were admitted to a public audience, and presented him with the crown and regalia of the MAGISTRY. The vice-chancellor then pronounced the act of acceptance, and all the knights took the usual oaths on the occasion.

After this ceremony, the Grand Master Paul, "as a striking proof of his particular affection to the Order," immediately created a new Russian priory for the benefit of the nobles in his dominions who followed the rites of the Greek church. He also made statutes and rules, which differed in a very slight degree from those of the Catholic Russian priory. An annual revenue of 216,000 roubles was annexed to this establishment, which comprised ninetyeight commanderies. On the 1st of January, 1799, the standard of the Order of St. John was hoisted, for a permanence, on the angle of the bastions of the Admiralty of St. Petersburg, and saluted by the firing of thirty-three cannon. The Russian ministers in the different courts of Europe received orders to notify these acts to the sovereigns to whom they were accredited, and to issue a proclamation to engage all the priories of the Order to enter into the views of this imperial chief, and to form one single corps. At the same time he likewise invited all the nobles in Christendom who were able to produce the requisite gentilitia proofs, to enter the Order, assuring them of his particular protection and favour.

It is unnecessary to trace minutely the state of the Order through the uncertain politics of the seventeen years which elapsed between the seizure of Malta and the General Peace. During this transition epoch,

the component Langues remained disintegrated. But the formalities of electing a brother chief to discharge the office of Grand Master, and thus preserve the vitality of the sovereign institute, were duly attended to, and since the death of the Emperor Paul, in 1801, the office of Lieutenant of the Magistrery, or Grand Master *ad interim*, has been successively filled by the Grand Baillies, Field-Marshal Count Soltikoff, Giovanni Tomasi, De Guevara, Giovanni y Centelles, De Candida, and the Count Colloredo, the reigning chief.

Within this same period, and prior to the formal revival of the Langue of England, amongst the British subjects elected Knights of St. John, occur the names of Admiral Sir Home Riggs Popham, K.C.B., M.P.; Admiral Sir William Sydney Smith, G.C.B.; the Right Hon. Sir William Johnstone Hope, Vice-Admiral of the White, G.C.B., M.P. and Privy Councillor; Major Sir Warwick Hele Tonkin, K.L.H., Russian Vice-Consul at Teignmouth and Exeter; and Sir James Lawrence, author of a publication "On the Nobility of the British Gentry," and of various other works. His late majesty, King George the Fourth, was also a Knight of St. John, and the cross which he wore as such is now in the possession of one of the members since admitted, Sir Charles R. O'Donnell. It is here worthy of remark, that Sir Joshua Colles Meredyth, Baronet, Knight of St. Louis of France, and of Louis of Hesse Darmstadt, was probably the last subject of the British crown upon whom was conferred the cross of St. John during the residence of the Order in Malta. This distinguished honour he received at the hands of the 69th Grand Master, De Hompesch, who accompanied the act of investiture with the customary rite of the *accolade*; the administration of which, in conformity with the ancient usages of chivalry, has ever formed a part of the ceremonies observed on the reception of an entrant into the Order. On Sir Joshua's subsequent appointment to the office of Lieutenant-Prior of the Langue of England, he conferred the *accolade* on several of the chief officers, who have since accorded the same mark of initiation on the admission of succeeding postulants.

A few years before the seizure of Malta, the revenue of the Order amounted to 3,156,719 French livres. On the fall of the Order in France with a throne which had stood for fourteen centuries, this

revenue not only no longer existed, but the Knights lost all the property belonging to their three langues. Frederick the Great, a Protestant, when in possession of Silesia, suffered all the Catholic commanderies belonging to the Order of St. John, to remain in that country: and "this because he very well knew that the Knights were "educated in those strict principles of honour which would make "them faithful subjects and worthy citizens; and hence, being sovereign of a country the very existence of which depended upon the "military, he felt the policy of preserving an Order which kept up "the spirit of warlike enthusiasm, and the ideas of glory, and called to "remembrance the performance of extraordinary exploits." The Allied Powers, on the close of the long revolutionary war which shook Europe to the centre, professed, more or less, similar sentiments; and under the propitious aspect of general affairs in the close of 1814, a General Chapter of the French Langues took place in Paris, for the purpose of electing a permanent Capitulary Commission, and declaring the executive government of the Order concentrated in such commission, with plenary power to regulate all civil and financial affairs connected with the institution.

This General Chapter was attended by the baillies, the commanders, and knights representing the three Langues of Provence, Auvergne, and France, and the two Langues of Arragon and Castile, being five of the original component branches of the Order. The proceedings were sanctioned, and afterwards confirmed, by the Lieutenant of the Magistery and the Sacred Council seated in Catania. Whilst further, the Langue of England, having long been merged in the Sovereign Body, was in that sense virtually present as part and parcel of the Order as a whole.

The Prince Camille de Rohan, Grand Prior of Aquitaine, was called upon to preside over this general assemblage of the CHIVALRY of St. John, and the deliberations of the Chapter resulted in the nomination of a Capitulary Commission, from which have since emanated many measures of vital importance to the Order, and in especial that main achievement, the formal resuscitation of the venerable *Lingua Sexta*, comprehending the grand priories, bailiwicks, and commanderies within the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty.

This Commission of the French Langues, to all the proceedings of which the chief of the Langues of Arragon and Castile have given a constant adhesion, was first successively presided over by the Bailli de Clugny, Grand Treasurer of the Order, and by Prince Camille de Rohan. In 1819, it was composed of the Bailli de Lasteyrie, Grand Prior of Auvergne, President; the Commander de Bertrand Molleville, representing the Langue of France; the Commander Peyre de Châteauneuf, representing the Langue of Provence; and the Commander de Dienne, representing the Langue of Auvergne. This latter officer was also, in 1827, Vice-President of the *Conseil Ordinaire* of the three Langues of France, and lieutenant of the Grand Marshal. "The numerous and important services," says the Count G. de Saint Ange, in his work called "*Code des Ordres de Chevalerie du Royaume*," (published at Paris in 1819, and dedicated by permission to the King,) "which this Commission has rendered, and is daily rendering, to the Langues of France, and to the Order in general, have merited the esteem and gratitude not only of all the Members, but also of the Lieutenant of the Mastership, and of the Sacred Council, who have constantly approved of its proceedings."

By virtue of powers derived from this Commission of the three venerable Langues of France, with the full and entire adhesion of the Langues of Arragon and Castile (reservation being made of right to the Langues of Italy and Germany to concur at time and place convenient), in three several instruments of convention, given under their Common Seal at the Hotel of the Chancellery in Paris, bearing dates respectively the 14th day of June, 1826, the 24th of August, and 15th of October, 1827, and having attached to them the signatures and seals of the Vice-President of the Council, the Commander de Dienne, the Count de Feuillasse, the Chevalier de Chastelain, the Chancellor of the Gallic Langues, and others, steps were taken in London, between the years 1826 and 1831, with a view to the re-organization of the Langue of England as one of the component branches of the Sovereign Order of St. John, and as an independent corporation still subsisting under the Royal Letters Patent of King Philip and Queen Mary, bearing date the 2nd of April, 1559.

These steps were consummated on the 29th of January, 1831, in

accordance with the deliberations and instructions of the French, Spanish, and Portuguese authorities of the Order. On this occasion, at a Chapter of the Knights then constituting the British Langue, at which was present an Envoy Extraordinary representing the Continental Authorities, the late Sir Robert Peat, Knight Grand-Cross of the Order of St. Stanislaus, was installed into the Office of GRAND PRIOR OF ST. JOHN ANGLIÆ, and, together with the Officers forming the Executive Council, was invested with the necessary powers for admitting Members, and regulating the Order in the United Kingdom.

During the twenty-five years that have elapsed from that date, between eighty and ninety British subjects have been enrolled Knights Hospitallers of the Langue of England. These admissions have been without reference to their being Protestants or Catholics, although the instructions received from the Continental authorities declare that the Statutes of the Order (which otherwise shall be taken as a guide and direction in all that is done relative to the Langue of England) shall be so far departed from, that the Grand Priories of the British Isles shall be in harmony, in respect of religion, with the churches of England, Scotland, and Ireland, as established by law, and with the Grand Priories of the Reformed and Greek religion of Brandenburg and Russia.

By proceedings in the Court of King's Bench, on the 24th of February, 1834, before Sir Thomas Denman, Knight, Lord Chief Justice of England, the Grand Prior formally revived the Corporation of the Sixth Langue, under the Royal Letters Patent of King Philip and Queen Mary, and took the oaths *de fidei administratione*. And since that period, the baillies and commanders forming the EXECUTIVE COUNCIL of the Corporation, have been presided over successively, first, by Sir Robert Peat, who died in the month of April, 1837; next, by the Grand Prior, Sir Henry Dymoke, 17th Hereditary Champion of the English crown, who demitted office in June, 1847, on his being mutitioned to fill the superior dignity of Lieutenant Turcopolier, then vacant by the demise of Sir William Hillary, Baronet; and now by the present Grand Prior, the Hon. Sir Charles Montolieu Lamb, Baronet, Knight-Marshal of the Queen's Household, and Baron of St. Hypolite, in the French realm.

Throughout the quarter of a century which has now elapsed since the re-erection of the time-honoured banner of the Baptist on British soil, the various steps and proceedings of the Langue of England have duly been made known to the constituted authorities of the Langues of the Order on the Continent. Upon requisite occasions envoys from the British knights have visited Paris on the special affairs of the Order, and have officially conferred with the principal officers of the Langues of Provence, Auvergne, and France, including the Grand Secretary, the Chevalier De Taillepie de la Garenne, whose fraternal solicitude to advance in every respect the views and interests of the Order in each of its organic branches, merits the highest praise. The Commander Pearsall, whilst holding missionary powers to the Langue of Germany, had important conferences with many leading knights, including one at Friburg, in 1838, with the Baron Reinech de Werth, a commander of the Order, (and a relative of the Chevalier de Reinech, the companion of De Hompesch in his departure from Malta,) who, in point of rank and standing in the Order, might then be considered the knight who would have been Prior of Germany, had the Order retained its principal seat there, the sovereign principality of Hetttersheim; and another at Vienna, in 1840, with the Chevalier de Neuhaus, Grand Secretary and Chief Minister of the Order in the Austrian dominions, who expressed his belief that the intelligence of the revival of the Langue of England would be most welcome to the whole Fraternity of St. John in that part of Europe; and he offered such services to the Corporation as his official position might enable him to render.

Further, through his Excellency the Grand Bailli, Count Christopher Ferretti, Minister Plenipotentiary of the Order in the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, who visited London in 1843, special communications were made to the Executive Chiefs of the Order of the Langue of Italy; which communications were acknowledged by a letter from the Grand Bailli de Candida, Grand Master *ad interim*, dated Rome, the 17th of August in that year; since which period further intercourse of official character has taken place.

With the seizure of Malta the Order lost its political power, but neither its conventional organization, its attributes as a sovereign

chivalrous institute, nor yet its *prestige* as one of the most ancient, renowned, and illustrious orders of knighthood in Christendom. The possessions of the Grand Priory of Poland having passed to Russia by the treaty of 1775, Paul, on his accession to the imperial throne of all the Russias, incorporated them with other commanderies, under the title of the GRAND PRIORY OF RUSSIA, with an annual income of 300,000 florins. To acknowledge this debt of gratitude, his eminent highness, the Lord Grand Master, deputed, in August, 1797, the Bailiff de Litta, and other knights, to invest his imperial majesty with the ancient cross of the celebrated La Valette, the invincible defender of Malta, and "Hero of Christianity," on which occasion Paul was pleased to accept the title of Protector of the Order. These benefactions, however, to the Knights of St. John, intended to ensure the happiness, the prosperity, and the stability of the Order, and worthy, as they were then considered to be, of the most glorious ages of chivalry, were not the Czar's only acts of munificence towards it. On the 29th of November, 1798, he made a public proclamation in his quality of Grand Master, in which he referred to the affection which he had always borne to the illustrious Fraternity of St. John, of which he had already given striking proofs; and expressed his determination to pay "the strictest attention towards the proper means of restoring the Order to its original lustre, and to the recovery of those possessions of which it had been unjustly deprived."

The untimely death of this imperial Grand Master in 1801, the general breach of the stipulations respecting the property of the Order, which were introduced into the treaty of peace at Amiens, and other adverse circumstances, have combined to defeat an intention which no concurrence of events now can ever realize. The once numerous manors of the Order in the British islands are irrecoverably alienated. The Castle of Sonneberg, in the bailiwick of Brandenburg, with its eight commanderies, is no longer surmounted with the White Cross banner of St. John. The sovereign principality of Hetttersheim, the principal seat of the Order in Germany, has passed into the hands of the spoiler. In France, the ample domains once the possessions of her three Langues, have long owned other lords. The grandees of the Spanish and Lusitanian monarchies have failed to withstand encroach-

ments upon those estates in their natal soils which once paid tribute to the treasury of the Hospitallers; whilst Malta, the last noble fortress of their grandeur and power, rejoices in the supremacy of that maritime empire over which stretches the sceptre of British rule. But, except in Prussia, where the successors of the Great Frederick (who never, even in the most disastrous moments of his reign, attempted to possess himself of the wealth of the Order), have not only appropriated the Brandenburg commanderies, but have also instituted a *royal* Order of St. John, the better to keep alive the remembrance of their cupidity and despotism, no fiat of abolition has ever issued against the sovereign Order. On the contrary, even in states where confiscations of its lands and hereditaments have taken place, the Order itself, as a conventional institute, has continued to flourish; and of late years not a few monarchs and sovereign princes have, within their respective dominions, lent their aid not only to rebuild but re-endow its chivalrous shrines. In Hungary and Bohemia the commanderies there, the relics of the ancient German *Langue*, have subsisted under the fostering auspices of the Austrian crown. In the circle of Bavaria, the Elector of which country, to get rid of difficulties and disputes after the loss of Malta, abolished the Order in his dominions, the Knights of St. John have taken root, and continue to enrol the chief nobility of that portion of the ancient Germanic empire. An abeyance of the Corporation in England for upwards of two and a half centuries did not prevent the two last monarchs of the House of Guelph from recognizing the Order, and wearing its cross. Charles the Tenth and Louis Phillippe both re-extended to the *Langues* in France the protection of royalty which they had enjoyed before the Revolution. And further, in 1841, Ferdinand I., in compliance with the request of the Bailli Candida, then Lieutenant of the Magistery, founded the LOMBARDO-VENETIAN Priory, under Count Mittrowski, with permission to the Austrian *noblesse* to make foundations in the same.

Neither within the kingdoms, principalities, and states embraced by the ancient and venerable *LANGUE OF ITALY*, have the Knights of St. John been inactive within the period during which the office of Grand Master—dormant since the death of the Emperor Paul—has been dis-

charged by deputy. In 1839, his Sicilian majesty, who in 1826 had suppressed the Order, renewed its existence within his kingdom. The year following, the Duchess of Parma, ex-Empress of the French, admitted the Order into her states, and re-established commanderies in its favour. Their highnesses the Dukes of Modena and Lucca, in 1841, followed the example in their respective principalities. The same year, Pope Gregory XVI., who had re-established the Order within the papal territory, conferred on the knights resident at Rome the direction of the Military Hospital of that city; whilst in the kingdom of Naples, the Order likewise enjoys the protection of royalty; the baillies, commanders, and knights there, in 1843, being presided over by the Count Borgia, their Grand Prior.

General Chapters of the Order were anciently held once every five years, but afterwards they only took place every tenth year. Between the two last that were held, viz., in 1631, and 1776, upwards of a century and a half intervened. On this latter occasion the Members of Chapter who filled dignified posts were fifty-four in number, of whom the 25th, the 28th, and the 44th were the Grand Priors of England and Ireland, and the Bailiff of L'Aigle. The Turcopolier, the Conventual Bailiff of the Langue of England, was also present, that dignity having been annexed to the office of Seneschal to the Grand Master.

Since the date of the last General Chapter under a Grand Master, eighty years have elapsed, during which no Conventual Council, representing the eight Langues, has existed. But during this interregnum in the government of the Order, its relations with the Christian powers of Europe have been continually upheld. In 1815, its ambassadors (who at foreign courts took place of all those not deputed by kings) were—at London, the Commander Thuisy; at Paris, the Bailli Ferretti; at Vienna, the Grand Prior Colloredo; at Rome, the Bailli Bonaccorsi; in Portugal, the Bailli Carvaelho; at Madrid, the Commander Paes; at St. Petersburg, the Duke of Serra Capriola.

In 1843, the ministers of the Sovereign and Illustrious Order were—in Austria, the Bailli General, Count Khevenhuller; at Parma, Count S. Vitale; in Modena, the Marquess Carandini; in Venice, the Grand

Prior Cappellari; in Milan, the Count Ferretti; in Bohemia, the Count Mortzin.

During the same period the principal officers of the Order in France have been—M. M. the Count de Villedale, President of the Council; Commander, the Marshal Macdonald, Duke of Tarento, Chief of the Langue of Provence; the Baron Nottred de St. Lys, *Mandataire Général*; the Chevalier de Taillepie de la Garenne, Grand Secretary; the Duke de Damas; the Baron Treachi; the Marquess de Lamotte Lougo; the Prince de Monaco, &c. In Her Britannic Majesty's dominions the Great Officers of the Sovereign Order are the Baillies and Commanders whose names are given at the commencement of this publication; whilst in the two Peninsular Langues of Arragon and Castile, the ministers have comprised some of the highest grandees of those kingdoms.

The admissions into the Order during the present century include the names of King George IV. and King William IV.; Charles X., of France; the King of the Belgians; the King of Naples; the King of Sardinia; the Archduke Frederick; H.R.H. Prince Albert; H.R.H. the Duke of Modena; the Prince Don Miguel; Prince Charles of Bavaria; the Reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha; Prince Ernest of Hesse Philippsthal Barchfeld; the Duke d'Ossuna; Prince Metternich; Prince Alexander Labanoff, and many other members of the highest families in Europe.

From the period of the General Chapter of the French, Spanish, and Portuguese Langues under Prince Camille de Rohan, when the plenary Capitulary Commission was constituted which revived the Langue of England, the executive sovereignty of the Order may be said to have been exercised exclusively by the six Langues of Auvergne, Provence, France, Arragon, England, and Castile. Within that time, indeed, the formality of electing a Lieutenant of the Magistracy has been kept up by a chapter of conventual knights, which at one time has been seated at Catania, at another period in Ferrara, and latterly at Rome. But the proceedings of this body, isolated as it is, and devoid of power as a representative Council of the eight Langues, have no weight with those preponderating administrative Councils of the Order in Western Europe that constitute virtually the sovereignty,

and by whose fraternal support and concurrence the acts adopted in this country for the legal and constitutional re-organization of the Langue of England have been made, and declared to be effectual and conclusive.

In the Articles of Convention for the latter purpose—which has been undoubtedly the most beneficial step for the interests of the Sovereign Order, taken by its collective chivalry, since the loss of Malta—it is stipulated and provided that the adhesion of the Langues of Italy and Germany shall be given to it at time and place convenient. Throughout the course of the intervening time, on various occasions the members of the Executive Council of the Langue of England have pressed on their Continental *confrères* the importance of convoking a General Chapter for this and other purposes. Accordingly, such an assembly was arranged to have been held in France in the close of 1841, at which time the Prince of Monaco, Duc de Valentinois, &c., had agreed to make his principality the seat of the Order, and himself to accept the vacant office of Grand Master. But the lamented death of his highness intervened to postpone the summoning of the proposed General Chapter, and the political convulsions which have since occurred, as well in France and Italy as other portions of Europe, have delayed a general meeting of the Knights of the eight Langues until the present time.

Meanwhile, the task of recruiting the Chivalry of St. John has been diligently pursued within all the ancient bounds of its Grand Priories and Langues; and now it may truly be said that at no period of the nineteenth century has the general aspect of European affairs been nearly so propitious for holding a General Chapter to re-consolidate the government of the Order in a *Chef Lieu*, as at this moment. The thundercloud of war which for a time has interrupted the long and cordial alliance of England and Russia, no longer darkens the political horizon. An “*entente cordiale*” subsists between the imperial crowns of France and Britain, such as at no previous time has gladdened the neighbouring races of the two dominant nations of the West. Peace has again wreathed with her olive chaplet the brows of Turk and Muscovite, Frank and Hun. And what further remains, except this, that the Napoleon of a better epoch, whose “*Empire is Tranquillity*,” shall add

to the glories of his marvellous career the *éclat* which would arise from his assisting to re-erect, in a permanent and independent **CHEF LIEU**, that laurelled standard under which so many thousands of the noblest Frenchmen that ever lived have earned the praises and the admiration of Christian Europe.

Nor is this a matter from which any reigning potentate will withhold his aid who reflects that the honor and interests of an Order which unites the splendid chivalry of ancient days to the enlightened feelings and high principles of the gentry of modern times, cannot be trampled upon anywhere in Christendom with impunity. A basis which permits the members of the Order to obey the laws of any country in which they may be seated, whilst they at the same time hold fast to the practice of the code of the Baptist, is a basis which, like the exercise of charity, is twice blessed. For what is that code? It is the threefold comprehensive golden rule—"Fear towards God, honour towards the sovereign, love towards mankind." The Knights of St. John were, and are, in all nations, not only a standing militia formed of the noblest blood and highest impulses of the Christian world, but they were, and are, the embodiment of that active and generous principle in social ethics which, in all ages and climes, has been the real and true soul of chivalry. That soul—ever antagonistic to immobility and repression—which sees no wrong without seeking to redress it, which hears of no suffering without hastening to relieve it. "The 'religion of chivalry,' as has well been said, 'is that of the motives of the heart. It is love, faith, hope, gratitude, joy, fidelity, honor, mercy. It is the devotion of the mind and strength of the whole man, of his soul and body, to the discharge of duty, and the sacrifice of every selfish and dishonorable feeling.' Of this religion the Chivalry of St. John have been, and ever will be, the elder brothers.

From the long period during which the Sovereign Order of **KNIGHTS HOSPITALLERS** has been in abeyance in the British islands, many suppose that the Fraternity is an institute of the Poppedom. This, however, is as much an error as it is to suppose that the Knights of the Langue of England form, in England, a *foreign order* of knighthood, are allied in any shape or respect with **FREE MASONRY**, or

approach in character to Monastic foundations. The Order in Great Britain and Ireland is, even politically speaking, so much part and parcel of the ancient constitution of the monarchy, that its Grand Prior had seat and voice in the House of Lords amongst the *Magnates et Proceres Regni*; and that high dignitary will again have seat and voice there whenever it may please the reigning sovereign to direct the necessary summons to be issued. Again, in religious matters, as the Order of St. John existed for centuries previous to the Reformation, its chivalry were then collectively members of the universal Catholic Church of Christ in the sense that all modern Christians both understand and accept the term. And so it is at the present hour. For the ranks of the confraternity comprise Christians of the Protestant communion, of the Greek church, and of the Romish faith. In England, Russia, Poland, in Bavaria, and various other Germanic States, the preponderating body of the Knights are of the reformed persuasion. In Italy, France, Spain, &c., it is otherwise. But as a whole the Knights are champions of the Cross, not partizans of the Crosier where it is wielded as the weapon of a rival creed. They are Christian soldiers, not sectarian polemics.

In 1823, when the Greek cause began to wear a prosperous aspect, the Administrative Chapter, or Capitulary Commission, established under the presidency of Prince Camille de Rohan, commenced a treaty for the cession of Sapienza and Cabressa, two islets on the western shore of the Morea, as a preliminary step to the re-occupation of Rhodes. After the recruitment of strength which the Order has had since that date, has not the time arrived when such an undertaking as this latter may be accomplished? What at the present hour is the condition of Rhodes? Rhodes, one of the most illustrious places among all the islands of the Mediterranean Sea, the intermediate point of the Eastern and Western trade, which combines the warmth of tropical regions with the genial temperature of a more northern zone? "The land and climate," writes a recent traveller, "are glorious as ever; but since 1522, when the Knights of St. John were driven from this last fortress of Christian chivalry in the Levant, the curse of desolation seems to have settled down on the place. We saw in the once celebrated harbour of Rhodes, only two small Greek ships or boats,

“taking in water and fruit. The aspect of the city is sad enough. The streets are ruinous, gloomy, and deserted ; but, like Malta, they present many lasting monuments of the taste and energy of the Knights. The houses are built in the peculiar character of the olden times, and in the gay Grecian style, mixed with the sombre florid of the Gothic, with ornamented beadings and borders of flowers round the windows and along the walls, and arabesque traceries carved in white marble, representing arms and armour, standards, cuirasses, gauntlets, greaves, quivers, bows, helmets, and the royal arms of England, all executed with the greatest delicacy. Every house has its little paradise, where the orange, the lemon, and the graceful palm-tree preserve the oriental character of the whole.”

To re-erect the standard of the Baptist in this fair “Venice of the East ;” to make the Order of St. John prominently instrumental to the civilization of Greece, Turkey, and Asia Minor ; to collect into one common focus, for high ends of philanthropy, men from all parts of Christendom imbued with chivalrous feeling ; these are tasks which would well become generally the kings, princes, potentates, and nobility of Europe. Considering, however, that to rule the people of the earth, to spare the vanquished, and to beat down the proud, has been the mission of England in the most widely-sundered regions of the earth ; that to these great deeds she superadds the higher glory of elevating the subject races wherever the career of conquest has placed them under her dominion ; and that in especial to her share has fallen that storied Rock which was last the scene of the grandeur, the utility, and power of the Order of St. John, does it not behoove its chivalry of the British Langue to take a foremost lead in any movement which may have for its issue a feat in every respect so grand and praise-worthy?

Fear has been expressed by a late popular writer on the Order of St. John, that the powers of Europe will never, “under the altered state of society, conceive it imperative either to restore their property, or reseal them in an independent jurisdiction.” Should such, from a general departure from heroic and civil virtue, unhappily prove to be the case, still out of the embers of the Order will again rise its wonted fire, provided the knights of the various nations remain faithful to

their vows to the Baptist, and to the bounden devoirs which they owe to themselves. But an older authority—one who it is to be hoped was of truer prophetic vision—has remarked, “Let no one imagine “that the utility of the Order is temporary and partial; it is, on the “contrary, both constant and general.” And why should it be otherwise? If, in the hackneyed phrase of the day, the “age of chivalry” is past, do not the claims of humanity remain? Is there to be an end at any time upon earth of deeds of charity, of acts of philanthropy, of brotherly kindness between nation and nation, between man and man? If the Knights of St. John desire to have a permanent domicile, it is that their charity towards man may not rest “at-Home,” but go from thence everywhere abroad to engender those feelings of mutual amity and goodwill which will finally overcome all petty differences, all opposing interests, all conflicting politics. Has then society throughout Christendom so far extricated itself from the swaddling-bands of ignorance, vice, poverty, oppression, wretchedness, and folly as to have need of no ever-abiding confederation for objects and designs such as are those of the Order of St. John? If this question cannot everywhere be answered in the affirmative, then let the crowned heads, the cabinet councils, and the executive governments of Europe collectively say of the institution—“ESTO PERPETUA!”

So far, however, from the great powers of Europe coalescing at any time to act perfidiously towards the KNIGHTS HOSPITALLERS, the present century was ushered in by his imperial majesty, Alexander I., giving (in March, 1801) by proclamation “a proof of his particular “esteem and affection towards the sovereign Order of St. John of “Jerusalem, by his declaring that he took the said Order under his imperial protection, and that as Protector of it he would employ every “possible care and attention to maintain it in all its rights, honors, “privileges, and possessions.” The late Emperor Nicholas throughout his reign emulated the noble example of his two predecessors; and the reigning Czar, his son, is known to be influenced by the same high and generous regards towards the Order. The chivalrous sentiments of Frederick the Great—who, himself a Protestant, not only suffered the Catholic commanderies in Silesia to remain undisturbed, but also took under his especial protection the knights in the Electorate of

Brandenburg, knowing them to possess a spirit of emulation worthy of the most glorious ages of Chivalry, and promoted the views of his brother Prince Ferdinand to the regency of an Order within his dominions and Saxony, which "was equally ancient and illustrious, ever "renowned for its exploits, and venerable for the sanctity of its "institutions—" have swayed the practice of many celebrated Northern princes, although not those of his own immediate blood; who, as already said, have instead founded a *spurious* Order of St. John to strengthen their government, to prop up their grandeur, and support their weakness. Further, *pari passu*, with the steps prosecuted for the resuscitation of the Langue of England, Ferdinand the First, Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, Bohemia, Lombardy, Venice, and Galicia, &c., embraced the occasion of his splendid coronation at Milan, not only richly to endow the Order within his Lombardo-Venetian dominions, but by a special decree to publish and declare for himself, his heirs, and successors, "That whereas it was "an object of constant care to his late father, of illustrious memory, "to protect, and, as far as possible, to preserve undiminished the "Christian Order of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, which did "such good service to a large portion of Europe, and which suffered "so much by the course of events; he being animated with the same "desire, and being convinced that the establishment of the said Order "must be serviceable and desirable to the nobility of his Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, was pleased to allow of the erection of a special "Priory there, and to permit all such noble families as might be disposed, to make foundations in the same."

With these historical facts, patent, and known to all men, it is not necessary to terminate this **SYNOPTICAL SKETCH** with any observations calculated to countenance the supposition that a laboured apology is needed for the acts and doings of those in the British islands by whose instrumentality **THE CORPORATION OF THE PRIOR AND CO-BRETHREN OF THE HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM, ANGLIA**, with its hereditaments, privileges, and prerogatives, has been re-established. Had the members of the Executive Council of the Langue, who have most devoted their time, their attention, and their talents to this noble task, possessed no higher motive than merely the laudable desire to

see the GENTLEMEN of ancient blood, and ancestral quality, in the united monarchies of England, Scotland, and Ireland, once again stand on a par in such "*jura hereditaria*" and "*res inestimabiles*," as are those of chivalrous dignity—stars—ribands—badges—collars—&c., with their equals in rank and influence, the *Noblesse* of the Continent, even that circumstance would of itself justly entitle them to the gratitude and approbation of all within these triple realms whose gratitude and approbation are worthy of acceptance. It ought to be considered a proud thing by the free and independent British aristocracy, that men of their own body can do for them in such particulars what their compeers, the highest nobles in Europe, cannot do for themselves without regal or imperial assistance. Nor is it a less distinguishing trait of British character, that, throughout the length and breadth of the dominions hooped together with the most resplendent diadem in Christendom, men are to be found who regard the cross worn by Richard Cœur de Lion, and Guelpho, Duke of Bavaria, as a nobler emblem of family distinction than any which modern heraldry supplies. But apart altogether from secondary considerations such as these, the British Knights of St. John, as becomes men of elevated chivalrous sentiment, both entertain, and will strive to accomplish, through and by means of the Hospitaller Order, that which will not only tend (to use the language of its chief officers in 1798) "to prevent the destruction of an institution equally ancient and illustrious, which has ever been composed of the most chosen nobility, and which has rendered such important services to the Christian world;" but also to remake it an Order throughout all futurity, such as "shall contribute to the advantage of Christendom in general, and of every state in particular."

But whilst so occupied, and whilst their joint exertions for such ends are encouraged by those substantial acts of grace and restitution which of late years many of the leading sovereigns in Christendom have rendered towards the preservation and aggrandizement of the sovereign Order of St. John, it well becomes its common chivalry as a body zealously to guard against the Order being made subservient to the will, the pleasure, or the caprice, of any particular state, government, cabinet, or prince. As in old monarchies the prejudice of an

hereditary aristocracy is an attribute that grows, and cannot be extinguished, so the *prestige* of the Order of the Baptist is an accomplished property which cannot be taken away, unless by internal defection, and a want of high-minded principle as regards matters of an external sort. No sentence of extermination has ever been pronounced against the CHEVALIER BROTHERS of St. John; and any attempt to annihilate their existence in any portion of the globe would fail to have effect. But mere toleration of the Order by any government or state, which understands its own honor and duty, is not enough. The Hospitaller body was not created either to be a passive or a useless institute. In all ages and climes, in all political phases and changes, its mission is to be a forerunner and pioneer of that coming better civilization—of that wise, just, enterprising, and energetic population—which piecemeal will absorb the inert races of man both within and without the Christian pale. And as such it ought to find aid, encouragement, favour, and countenance from all enlightened and well disposed dominant powers.

The Statutes of the Sovereign Order of St. John record that, "Our Order has, ever since its foundation in Palestine, been endowed, augmented, and enriched by the liberality, assistance, and favor of kings, princes, and devout persons, with lands, possessions, jurisdictions, graces, privileges, and exemptions, that the KNIGHTS who shall make their profession in it, may adorn their KNIGHTHOOD with a true charity, the mother and solid foundation of all the graces; may exercise the duties of holy Hospitality, with a sincere attachment to the Christian Faith; and that as soldiers of Jesus Christ, seeking only to promote his glory, and to distinguish themselves by a course of virtue, temperance, and fortitude, they may befriend humanity, preserve justice, and favor and support such as are oppressed." These principles have now been the guiding springs of an Order for 757 years, every member of which on his reception takes a vow similar in effect to that administered to the Protestant Knights admitted at Sonneberg in 1763, by the Grand Bailiff of Brandenburg, his Royal Highness Prince Ferdinand, of Prussia—"I swear to be faithful and obedient to the Order; to do everything in my power to contribute to its glory, prosperity, and utility; to

“ combat everything prejudicial to its well-being ; never to act contrary to its dignity, but to conduct myself always as a true knight, that is to say, as a good Christian, and a man of honor.” In conclusion, then, let it suffice to say that the Knights of the Langue of England—not content that there is no crowned personage in Europe on whose breast the star of the Order of St. John has not a prominent place, no royal blood which does not covet its honors and distinctions, no knight of whatever royal degree who does not esteem the WHITE Cross in chief the proudest emblem of knightly rank on his ancestral escutcheon—only “ bide their time ” to prove by acts and deeds of a meritorious description, that they do not again assert their place and rank amongst the EIGHT-BRANCHED chivalry of the Baptist, without aspiring to re-occupy their ancient illustrious *status* in such a manner as shall progressively make their Langue worthy of their great ancestral fame, their proud historical reminiscences, and their known chivalrous predilections. To repair at home the dilapidations which a neglect of centuries has made within the Grand Priories of the British Isles ; to re-animate abroad the ranks of the Chivalry in every nook and corner of Christendom ; to stir up in all lands, nations, and tongues, a revival of Hospitallery feeling and Hospitallery actions, are objects before which that ambition which is of the meaner sort, pales its evanescent and ineffectual fire. Believing that for the attainment of such high and praiseworthy ends, no more auspicious era than this will ever present itself, the EXECUTIVE COUNCIL of the Venerable Sixth Langue now invites the zealous co-operation, not only of the knightly *confrères* of the Sovereign Order wheresoever located, but also of all those gentlemen of heroic mind, personal eminence, and ancient nobility, in the United Kingdom, of whose renowned family banners throughout long centuries of the past, during which their ancestors never “ bent nor bowed ” to domestic tyranny or foreign power, it can most justly and truly be said—“ *Intaminatis fulgent Honoribus.* ”

CHANCERY OF THE SIXTH LANGUE.

London, September 16, 1856.



EXAMPLE
OF
The Arms and Quarterings
OF
A KNIGHT OF ST. JOHN.

DECLARATORY RESOLUTIONS

OF

The General Chapter of the Sixth Langue,

24th JUNE, 1841.



“ Our Order has ever since its foundation been endowed, augmented, and enriched by the liberality, assistance, and labour of Kings, Princes, and devout Persons, with lands, possessions, jurisdictions, graces, privileges, and exemptions, that the Knights who shall make their profession in it, may adorn their Knighthood with a true Charity, the mother and solid foundation of all the graces ;—may exercise the duties of holy Hospitality, with a sincere attachment to the Christian Faith ; and that, as soldiers of Jesus Christ, seeking only to promote his glory, and to distinguish themselves by a course of virtue, temperance, and fortitude, they may befriend humanity, preserve justice, and labour and support such as are oppressed.”

Stat. Lab. Ord. of St. John.

DECLARATORY RESOLUTIONS

ADOPTED AT

A GENERAL CHAPTER

OF

The Knights of the Langue of England,

HELD

ON THE ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL OF THE ORDER,

24 June, 1841.

THE GRAND PRIOR PRESIDING.

I.

THAT Knighthood was not originally a part of the municipal constitution of any of the nations now forming the European monarchies, nor was the right to confer that honor an exclusive prerogative of their respective sovereigns:—but the title was a conventional dignity which pervaded Christendom, and, as such, could be conferred on persons of equestrian quality by any one who had himself been dubbed a Knight.

II.

That since the termination of the Feudal System, under which the families in the now united British monarchies that held lands of the Crown *per militare servitium* had a prescriptive right to receive at majority the honor of Knighthood, a great variety of circumstances have conspired unduly to abate their natitial consideration and position.

III.

That the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, on its erection in Palestine and subsequent division into Eight Langues, having been declared by the Heads of the then Christian World to be a SOVEREIGN FRATERNITY,

is a chivalrous institution common to the whole *Noblesse* of Christendom, possessing within itself all those attributes which are essential to sustain in every age, and amongst every monarchical community, the prescriptive gentilitial rights and privileges of the aristocracy.

IV.

That the ancient *Noblesse* forming the Sixth Langue, or Anglian branch, (which embraces all the native subjects of the British Crown), have an inherent and indefeasible right to participate with the ancient gentry of the seven Continental Langues, (which Langues embrace in their several Grand Priories and Commanderies the population of the whole of the Christian monarchies of Europe), in the honors, advantages, and distinctions of the Illustrious and Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

V.

That the British Branch, which comprehends the Grand Priories in England, Scotland, and Ireland, has since the division of the Order into Eight nations or Langues, been a chivalrous institution existing within the British Islands, and is therefore wholly and essentially a national Institution, although during several reigns it remained in a state of abeyance or suspension.

VI.

That the British Langue having been re-established in the Reign of King George the Fourth, (who was himself a Knight of St. John), under Commissary Powers similar to those under which the Venerable Langues of Provence, Auvergne, and France are now being re-organized; and further, the Royal Charter of King Philip and Queen Mary incorporating the Order in this Kingdom having been formally revived by proceedings for that purpose taken before the Lord Chief Justice of England, in the Court of King's bench, on the 24th of February, 1834, it is now competent for such members of the aristocracy of England, Scotland, and Ireland as can furnish the quarterings of arms required by the statutes, to make foundations in it.

VII.

That, being convinced that the revival of the British Langue of the Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem—the most esteemed and illustrious of all the chivalrous institutions of the middle ages—must be highly serviceable and agreeable to the Gentlemen of the United Kingdom, whether Peers, Baronets, or Esquires, as again placing them in this respect on a footing of equality with their compeers, the *Noblesse* of the other Christian monarchies, the members forming the

Executive Council shall be empowered to adopt, at such time as they shall deem it expedient, the proper and necessary steps to procure for the British Langue from Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria that royal favour and consideration which the Order enjoys under other Christian Powers; and with which, under former reigns, the sixth Langue was honored by Her predecessors of glorious and imperishable memory.

VIII.

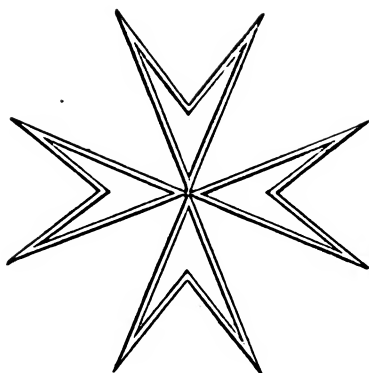
That until a General Chapter takes place of the Eight Langues forming the Sovereign Order, for the confirmation of the election of the Grand Master *ad interim*, and the due ratification of all proceedings had in the various Grand Pories under the unlimited powers reposed in the Grand Chancellor of the Order by three several General Chapters of the Langues of Provence, Auvergne, France, Arragon, and Castile, (being a majority of the Order), held on the 7th of February, 1823, and on the 7th and 9th of April, 1826, this Langue shall continue, by acts and resolutions in Council and General Chapters, to regulate its internal economy, elect Members, and exercise all the functions of a Corporate Body.

IX.

That admission into the Order in this kingdom shall be wholly irrespective of political feeling; and whilst the British Langue—remodelled so as to place it in accordance with the other aristocratic and chivalric institutions of the present day—is essentially Protestant in its character, differences in Christian faith will not of themselves form grounds of exclusion. Further, whilst the chivalry of St. John in the British Dominions will ever be actuated by the warmest sentiments of loyalty and devotion to the reigning Sovereign, and by fidelity to the British Constitution in Church and State, its objects will pre-eminently be the promotion of the CAUSE OF CHARITY, and of those HOSPITALLER VIRTUES which presided over the Order at its inception in Palestine.



RICHARD BROUN, BART., G.C.J.J.,
Grand Secretary.



Star.



Badge.

R O L L
OF
The Knights of Saint John,
ANGLIA,
FROM
1100 TO 1857.

D

Titles of the Grand Master.

The following is that given to him in all Public Acts :—

“ *Dei Gratia, DOMUS HOSPITALIS Sancti Johannis Hierosolimitani, Militaris Ordinis*
 “ *Sancti Sepulcri Dominici, et Ordinis Sancti Anthonii Viennensis* **MAGISTER**
 “ *HUMILIS, Pauperumque Jesu Christi CUSTOS.*”

Letters were addressed to the Grand Master in the following terms :—

Alla Sua Altezza Eminentissima il Gran-Maestro Fra N.

All the Acts passed in the Chef Lieu styled him, *Eminentissimo e Reverendissimo Signor Gran-Maestro, Fra N.*

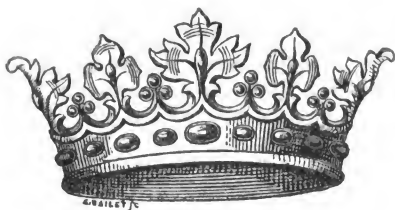
TURCOPOLIER.

The Executive Head, or resident principal Minister, of the Langue of England is the **GRAND PRIOR**. But the highest dignitary of the English Langue, or Conventual Pilier, is the **TURCOPOLIER**, who takes his title from having been the General of the Turcoples, a body of Light Cavalry belonging to the Order, during the Wars in Palestine.

The following are the distinctive titles of the Eight Piliers or Conventual Baillies of the Order, viz. :—

1. THE GREAT COMMANDER	-	-	-	Langue of Provence.
2. THE MARSHAL	-	-	-	Langue of Auvergne.
3. THE HOSPITALLER	-	-	-	Langue of France.
4. THE ADMIRAL	-	-	-	Langue of Italy.
5. THE GREAT CONSERVATOR	-	-	-	Langue of Arragon.
6. THE TURCOPOLIER	-	-	-	Langue of England.
7. THE GREAT BAILLI	-	-	-	Langue of Germany.
8. THE GREAT CHANCELLOR	-	-	-	Langue of Castile.

At the period of the loss of Malta the Knights resident at the Chef Lieu numbered 332. De Boisgelin, in his History of the Order (1805), give Lists of the Knights received into the Venerable Langues of Provence, Auvergne, and France in 1788, which shews that they then respectively enrolled 300, 154, and 170 members. The Priory of Aquitaine also enrolled 110 knights, and the Priory of Champagne, 65.



“EST ALIQUID CLARUS MAGNORUM SPLENDOR AVORUM
ILLUD POSTERITAS ÆMULA CALCAR HABET.”

ROLL
OF SOME OF THE
FOUNDERS, OFFICERS, AND MEMBERS
OF
THE VENERABLE LANGUE OF ENGLAND.
FROM 1101 TO 1857.

LORD JORDAN BRISET, who in 1101 founded the magnificent Priory, or House of the Hospital of St. John at Clerkenwell, which was then nigh to London. This palatial building (of which the Gate House still exists, as represented in the frontispiece), included the Priory Church which was consecrated by Heraclius, Patriarch of Jerusalem, when he visited England in 1185. King John resided in the Priory in 1212; and several of our Sovereigns held State Councils there. Until the reign of Queen Elizabeth, who succeeded to the Crown in 1558, it continued to be the *Chef Lieu* of the Order in the British Islands; at which time the Order possessed no less than fifty-three Commanderies in various counties of England and Wales.

KING HENRY I., of England; who founded three Houses for the Knights Hospitallers of St. John.

GERARD, the name of this Knight, “*Gerardo, Milite Joanne de*

D 2

Gregin," appears as one of the witnesses to the Charter of Waldiva, the son of Cospatric, to Helius Dundas. The Charter has no date, but it must have been granted in the reign of King Alexander I, of Scotland, previous to the year 1122. As the family of Dundas was one of the most eminent in Linlithgowshire, (which became the chief seat of the Knights Hospitallers in Scotland) GERARD's name occurring in this Charter, with other great landowners of the county, is presumptive evidence that the Order had then a territorial footing in Scotland.

King DAVID I., of Scotland. This great monarch, the founder of so many noble religious edifices in his kingdom, established the Sacred Preceptory of the Order of St. John at Torphichen in Linlithgowshire, which continued to be the chief seat of the Knights Hospitallers in Scotland, during the 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th Centuries. In the last year of his reign, 1153, by a Royal Charter, he ratified and confirmed to the Preceptor and his brethren all their possessions, privileges, and exemptions. It would appear from their earliest introduction into Scotland, the Religious Military Orders found great favour with this Prince, for the author of the ancient Book of Cupar records, that:—
*"Sanctus David de præclara Militia Templi Hierosolomitani optimos
 "fratres secum retinens, eos diebus et noctibus morum suorum fecit
 "custodes."*

King MALCOM IV., of Scotland, who reigned from 1153 to 1165, gave to the Knights Hospitallers, by two Royal Charters, many donations of land, and by a third Charter he incorporated their whole possessions into a barony, free of all courts, customs, tolls, &c.

GILBERT DE CLARE, the renowned "Strong-bow," Earl of Pembroke, FOUNDER cir. 1174 of the Priory of St. John, at KILMAINHAM near Dublin, which, after the suppression of the Knights Templars, in 1313, became the chief seat of the Order in Ireland. He was, *jure uxoris*, KING OF LEINSTER, having married Eva sole daughter and heiress of DERMOT King of that Province.

King WILLIAM *The Lion* of Scotland, who reigned from 1165 to 1214. He enlarged the foundations made to the Order by his brother and grandfather. During the half-century reign of this warlike prince, Pope Lucius III preached another crusade against the infidels; and King Henry II of England assigned 42,000 marks of silver, and 500 marks of gold in aid of the Holy cause,

GARNIER DE NAPOLI, Grand Prior of England, at the memorable period when the Langue was visited by the Grand Master de Molins, accompanied by Heraclius, Patriarch of Jerusalem. He

was notable in feats of arms; and was the only person of distinction who escaped captivity or death at the carnage by Saladin and his Saracens at Tiberias, in 1187, when the blood of 30,000 Christian soldiers ran in streamlets down the rocks. The same year he was elected GRAND MASTER of the Order, being the eleventh who held that supreme dignity. At this period the Knights of St. John possessed about 19,000 manors.

WILLIAM called the "Great Earl," Earl Marshal of England, Earl of Pembroke, &c., FOUNDER, cir. 1196, of the Commandery of St. John, and St. Bridget at Wexford, which was the Grand Priory of Ireland until 1313. He was, *jure uxoris*, Earl of Leinster, having married Isabel, sole child of Gilbert, Earl of Pembroke, and the Princess Eva his wife, heiress of Dermot, King of Leinster. He carried the sword before **RICHARD Cœur de Lion** at his Coronation.

Sir WALTER DE LACY, Lord of Midie, Founder in the 12th Century, of the Commandery of St. John Kilmainham-beg, in the Liberty of Meath, Ireland.

King HENRY II., of England: this Sovereign, besides extending the possessions of the Order, gave in 1180 to Garnier de Neapoli, Grand Prior of St. John in England, the lands and houses of the Canons of Buckland, in Somersetshire, for the endowment of a Priory of Sister Hospitallers for the benefit of the Order of St. John, where they remained until the dissolution of the Religious Houses in 1540. This Crusader King was also the founder in Ireland of the Commandery of St. Congal near Clontarf, in the Grand Priory of Ireland.

Sir GILBERT DE BORARD, Founder in the 12th Century of the Commandery of St. John, at Killergy, in the county of Carlow, in Ireland.

Sir HUGH DE LACY, Founder in the 12th Century of the Commandery of St. John the Baptist, in the Territory of Ardes, county of Down, Ireland.

WILLIAM DE BURGO, son of Aldelin, Dapifer to Henry II, whose wife Juliana, in the year 1185, gave the whole of the parish and manor of Little Mapplestead, in the county of Essex (including the Round Church, the only one in England, except that of the Temple in London), to the Knights Hospitallers of St. John. To this Commandery there were no less than five hundred and eighty-five grants of land and other property from persons residing in different parts of the country.

ROBERT DE VER, Earl of Oxford, who by charter in the 12th Century, bestowed lands upon the Order.

LORD OSBERT DE GLADFEN, who, in the 12th Century, granted by charter, lands to the Order.

RICHARD, *Cœur de Lion*, King of England: who with Philip of France led, in 1191, an allied army of 100,000 men to Palestine, comprising "the noblest youths of Christendom; whose splendid tents, glittering weapons, and gorgeous cognizances, displayed every variety of national and individual peculiarity." During this Crusade (the 3rd), the Knights Hospitallers, whose ranks were augmented by the entrance of many noble persons from the West, sided with King Richard and Guy le Brun, Count of Lusignan, who, *jure uxoris*, was King of Jerusalem.

WILLIAM DE FERRERS, Earl of Ferrers, who took the Cross, and died in the Holy Land.

Sir **WALTER LEVINGE**, a soldier of the White Cross, and the companion in-arms of Richard *Cœur de Lion*.

THE EARL OF CHESTER, who took the Cross, and was at the siege of Acre, 1191.

WILLIAM Longespée, the famous Earl of Salisbury, natural son of King Henry II. Was at the siege of Acre with his half-brother Richard the Lion-hearted.

Sir **HENRY BAYNTUN**, Knight of St. John, second son of Sir Henry Bayntun, Knight Marshal to King Henry II., who was slain in Bretagne, 1201.

Sir **MORICE FITZGERALD**, Founder in the 13th Century of the three Commanderies of Kilbegs, Kilheel, and Tully, in the county of Kildare, in Ireland.

King **HENRY III.**, of England, In his reign the 7th Crusade was determined upon at a council held at Westminster, in 1229, attended by the Archbishops, Bishops, Priors, **KNIGHTS HOSPITALLERS**, and others, when the King allowed a tenth to be raised throughout his dominions towards the relief of the Holy Land. On the return of the English Crusaders, the Knights Hospitallers, on the 3rd of October, 1247, presented His Majesty with a beautiful chrysaline vase, containing a portion of the blood of Our Saviour. The Temple Church, first dedicated by the Patriarch Heraclius in 1185, was re-dedicated in 1240 (at which time the building was finished), in the presence of King Henry III., and many of the nobility, who after the solemnity partook of a sumptuous repast at the expense of the Hospitallers.

WILLIAM LE BRUN, Lord of Valence in France, and Earl of Pembroke: he was half-brother of King Henry III., and was sprung from the **LE BRUNS**, Lords and Counts of Poitou,

La Marche, Angouleme, Couci, Lusignan—of which latter branch were the Le Bruns, who for three centuries and a half were Kings of Jerusalem, Cyprus, and Armenia.

KING ALEXANDER II., of Scotland, by Charter dated at Edinburgh, 3rd day of June, and 17th year of his reign (1231), confirmed, "*Deo, et Sancto Johanni et Fratribus Hospitalis de Torphiphyn*" all donations of lands and possessions, liberties, customs, &c, ordaining that the same should subsist in perpetuity for the love of God, and for the souls of his ancestors and successors.

SIR ALEXANDER DE ST. HELENS, Founder in the 13th Century of the Commandery of Morne, in the county of Cork, Ireland.

THEODORE, Grand Prior of England. The forces in Palestine of the Latin Christians having been greatly reduced, the Grand Master de Comps, in 1237, ordered large succours from the West; and, among others, there went from the Grand Priory at Clerkenwell, headed by their Prior, and with the Banner of SAINT JOHN unfurled, 300 Knights, and a considerable body of armed stipendiaries. Theodore and his chivalry together with Prince Richard (created Earl of Cornwall, and afterwards elected King of the Romans and Almaine), Simon de Monfort, Earl of Leicester, and William Longspee, son of the Earl of Salisbury, set sail from Dover, and crossing France, via Marseilles, proceeded to Jaffa, where the Sultan of Egypt offered terms of peace, which were accepted, the greater part of the Holy Land being given up to the Christians.

ARCHIBALD, Grand Preceptor of Scotland, in the time of King Alexander II. In a Charter of Prince Alexander, Great Steward of Scotland, dated 1252, mention occurs of "*Archibaldus Majister de Torphichen*." The originally small foundation of King David I., had by this time been so augmented by additional lands, that the territory of the Order was erected into the Regality and Lordship of St. John, and Preceptorie of Torphichen.

KING ALEXANDER III. of Scotland, son of Alexander II. by Mary his Queen, daughter of Ingleram le Brun, Sieur de Couci. In 1266, he granted a charter to the Knights of St. John in Scotland, confirming all their former rights, privileges, and exemptions, especially the payment of tithes. During this King's reign, the Order was under the vigorous rule of HUGH DE REVEL, the 19th Grand Master.

PRINCE EDWARD PLANTAGENET (afterwards King Edward I.). In 1271, he assumed the Cross, alongst with King Louis IX., of France, in a new Crusade—the 9th and last. In this enterprise, he had united with him his brother Edmund Crouchback, Earl

of Lancaster, the Kings of Sicily, Naples, Arragon, and Portugal, together with many English and Scottish Knights.

ALEXANDER DE WELLES, whose name occurs amongst the barons and others who swore fealty to King Edward I., of England, in the Chapel of Edinburgh Castle, July 1291, as follows:— "*Alexander, Prior Hospitalis Sancti Johannis Jerusalemitani in Scotia.*" And again, in the Raguel Roll, sworn at Berwick, 28th August, 1296, stands "*Frere Alisaundre de Wells, Gardeyn del Hospital de Seint Johan de Jerusalem en Ecoce.*" This Preceptor was probably one of the ancient family of DE WELLES, Lord of Welles, in the county of Lincoln. He was slain at the Battle of Falkirk, fought on the 22nd of July, 1298. For some months previous Sir William Wallace had made the Preceptory of Torphichen the head quarters of his army. At this same period the Military Orders were compelled to leave the Holy Land, and the brave Hospitallers retired to Cyprus, where they were kindly received and entertained by King Henry (Le Brun) II.

RADULPH DE LINDESAY, Great Preceptor of Scotland after the death of DE WELLES. He ruled the Order from the period of the fatal fight at Falkirk (1298) when the star of Wallace waned, until after the battle of Bannockburn when King Robert Bruce firmly established his throne. During this interval by a Canon of the Council of Vienna, and a bull of Pope Clement VII., the whole priories and lands of the Knights Templars in Scotland were bestowed on the Knights of St. John. These comprised Temple on the South Esk, Balantradoch in Mid-Lothian, Aboyne and Tulloch in Aberdeenshire, Oggerstoune in Stirlingshire, St. Germain's in East Lothian, Inchynan in Renfrewshire, Derval in Ayrshire, Dinwoodie in Annandale, Red-Abbey-Sted in Roxburgshire, and Temple Liston in West Lothian. This Preceptor was one of the illustrious House of Lindsay Earls of Crawford, and Premier Earls of Scotland.

WILLIAM DE TOTHALE, "Prior Sac. Domûs Hosp. Sti Johnnes de Jerusalem Angliâ, 1301." He flourished in the reigns of King Edward I. and King Edward II., and was summoned to their Parliaments as first Baron of the Realm. In his grand priorate Rhodes was conquered on the 5th August, 1310, by **FULK DE VILLARET** the 24th Grand Master, and the Templar Order was suppressed, 1313: when their immense estates in every province of England and Wales were bestowed upon the Knights of St. John. The number of Knights Templars imprisoned in the British Isles at the time of their persecution was about 250. Throughout Christendom they then numbered about 15,000.

King **EDWARD II.** of England. His Majesty by an Order in Coun-

cil, 12th February, 1307, suppressed the Order of the Templars within his dominions; and by Letters Patent, 17, Edw. II., the whole of their "houses, churches, manors, lands, rents, or other possessions whatsoever" in England, Ireland, and Wales, were transferred to the Knights Hospitallers.

WILLIAM MORE, Grand Preceptor of the Order of St. John in Scotland. He is supposed to have flourished in the reign of King David II. He granted, by a charter without date, part of the Temple lands of Cowanston in the county of Lanark, to Adam Pakok. In this charter, which was granted "*communi consilio et assensu Fratrum nostrorum*," he is styled "*Willelmus More, Custos Hospitalis Sancti Johannis de Torpkeyn*." The witnesses to the charter, which had appended to it the seal of the keeper, were "Dominis Mauricio de Morauia tunc Vice-comite de Clidisdale, Thoma Sumiruile, Domino de Carnwythe, Militibus, Johanne Chancelar, Roberto de le More, Thoma Were, Willelmo de Brunton, Alano de Ledelle, et multis aliis."

ROBERT DE CULTER, Procurator of the Hospital of St. John of Torphichen about the time of King David II., as such he is named in the charter of **WILLIAM MORE**, Preceptor of the Order in Scotland, to Adam Pakok of the Temple Lands of Cowanston.

SIR GILES DE ARGENTINE; an illustrious Hospitaller, and one of the most redoubted champions of the Cross in the latter days of Christian dominion in the Holy Land. He fought and fell under the banner of England at the memorable battle of Bannockburn, 1314, having first rescued the English monarch, Edward II., from the perils of that great fight.

ROBERT THE BRUCE, King of Scotland. During the persecution of the Knights Templars, which extended from October 1307 to May 1312, this illustrious king was doing battle for his crown and the liberty of the Scottish nation. By a canon of the Council of Vienna and a Bull of Pope Clement VII., published in the latter year, the members of the Templar fraternity were permitted to enter the Order of the Hospital, which everywhere throughout Christendom was enriched with their vast possessions. Two years later, in 1314, the crowning victory at Bannockburn placed **BRUCE** firmly on the throne of Scotland; and for the services which the combined Hospitaller and Templar Chivalry rendered on that memorable occasion, King Robert, during the latter portion of his reign, conferred many tokens of his royal favor upon the body.

JOHN BUIBRUS ruled the Order in England as Grand Prior, early in the 14th Century. During his time, in addition to the wealth which the Order acquired by the suppression of the

Knights Templars, the conquest of Rhodes was effected by Fulk de Villaret, the 24th Grand Master.

THOMAS LE ARCHER, Grand Prior of England. Under him the affairs of the Langue were so badly administered that he resigned his office, cir. 1329.

LEONARD DE TIBERTIS, Grand Prior of the Order in England, in the early part of the reign of Edward III. He had previously been Prior of Venice, and, being a man of great tact and energy, was sent by the Grand Master Villeneuve to England as Commissioner, with a view to redressing the affairs of the Order. On the resignation of Prior Thomas L'Archer, he was unanimously elected in his stead. *EL.* 1329.

PHILIP DE THAME, Grand Prior of England, *temp.* Edward III. In 1338 he made a Report to the Grand Master Elyan de Villeneuve, which has recently been printed by the Camden Society. Under him, in 1346, the Temple buildings were leased to the predecessors of the Honourable Law Societies of the Inner and Middle Temple.

STEPHEN PERROTT, and Ricard Penrice, "two magnates of Wales," who acted cir. 1340, as maintainers of the balliwick of Slebech, in Pembrokeshire.

Sir WILLIAM DE LANGFORD, who fl. cir. 1338.

WILLIAM DE HAMBELTON, Preceptor of Maltby, in Lincolnshire, cir. 1338.

Sir ROBERT LUTTRELL, who fl. cir. 1338.

Sir WILLIAM BREX, who fl. cir. 1338.

Sir JOHN PAVELY, Grand Prior of England, cir. 1361. During his priorate de Pins and Beranger were Grand Masters. Under the latter the Navy of the Order and that of Peter le Brun, King of Cyprus, sailed in an expedition against Egypt, and took Alexandria.

ROBERT D'ALRI, Grand Prior of England. He was in the suit of the Grand Master Heredia when he conducted Pope Gregory XI. in 1377, from Avignon to Civita Vecchia.

Sir ROBERT HALES, Grand Prior of England. Under his priorate the English Hospitallers sustained a very severe loss by the destruction in 1381 of their Chief Priory at Clerkenwell by fire during the insurrection of Wat Tyler. "This building, in its widely varied decorations, both internally and externally, is said to have contained specimens of the arts both of Europe and Asia, together with a collection of books and rarities, the loss of which in a less turbulent age, would have been a theme for national lamentation."

The Priory burned for eight days, and the Prior's residence at Highbury was also destroyed. The Grand Prior himself also lost his life; and in the Patent of King James II. to his descendant Sir Edward Hales, creating him Earl of Tenderden, special mention is made of the great merit of "Robert Hales, formerly LORD HIGH "TREASURER of our Kingdom of England, and PRIOR OF THE "HOSPITAL, who upon account of a most prudent advice which he "gave to our predecessor King Richard II., had on a popular "sedition, by the fury of the mob, his head struck off."

Sir JOHN DE RADYNGTON, Grand Prior of England. There is a memorandum that on the 23rd of September, 1388, this Prior swore fealty to King Richard II.; and at the same time he enjoined the King not to allow his obedience and loyalty to prejudice in future the ancient privileges of the Order to which he belonged.

Sir WALTER CLOPTON, of Hadley, in Suffolk, Knight of Rhodes, fl. cir. 1390.

Sir WALTER GRENDON, Grand Prior of England at the close of the 14th century. In his time the *Chef Lieu*, at Rhodes, constantly boasted of a thousand warriors.

Sir NICHOLAS DE ASSHETON, Knight of St. John, brother of Sir John de Assheton, Lord of Middleton, in the county of Lancaster, who was made a Knight of the Bath at the Coronation of King Henry IV.

Sir THOMAS SEQUIPONT, Turcopolier in the year 1410, and Commander of Cyprus. He held these appointments under the Grand Master de Naillac, who for 25 years ruled the Order with consummate prudence and valour.

King JAMES I. of Scotland, who granted letters of administration under the Great Seal, 14th October, 1421, in favour of Thomas Gudwyn and John Lidall, to all the lands and possessions of the Hospital of St. John within his Kingdom.

Sir WILLIAM HULLES, Grand Prior of England, cir. 1428. At this time a General Chapter was held at Rhodes, when many useful regulations were made.

Sir WILLIAM STRADLING, of St. Donats, Somersetshire, Knight of St. John, fl. cir. 1430.

Sir EDWARD STRADLING, who accompanied his father to the Holy Sepulchre, and was also with him made a Knight of the Order of St. John. He married Jane, grand-daughter of JOHN OF GAUNT, Duke of Lancaster.

Sir HENRY LIVINGSTON, chief of the Order in Scotland, and **PRECEPTOR OF TORPHICHEN**, in the reign of King James II., during whose minority Sir Alan Livingston, was Regent of the Kingdom. This Preceptor was one of the great and powerful family of Livingston, three branches of which were **VISCOUNTS KILSYTH**, **EARLS OF CALLENDER**, and **EARLS OF LINLITHGOW**. He died cir. 1463.

King **JAMES II.** of Scotland, who reigned from 1423 to 1460, conferred on the Knights Hospitallers additional lands, and confirmed the benefactions of former monarchs.

Sir WILLIAM DAUNAY, Turcopolier in the year 1453. About this time the Sultan Mohammed II. summoned Rhodes to acknowledge itself his vassal.

Sir ROBERT BETYLL, Grand Prior of England; of whom notices occur in 1446 and 1452. During this time the City of Constantinople was taken by the Sultan Mohammed II., after which he equipped a mighty fleet for the purpose of laying waste the whole principality of Rhodes. Troubles also broke out in Cyprus, where the Order had a valuable commandery.

King **JAMES III.** of Scotland, who reigned from 1460 to 1488, confirmed by Charter the possessions, rights, and privileges of the Order, and augmented the same.

Sir PATRICK SKOUGALL, Knight Commendator of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in Scotland, and **MASTER OF TORPHICHEN**, so designated in a Charter to Temple lands, bearing date 20th October, 1560.

Sir ROBERT LONG, Turcopolier, in the year 1466. He served under the Grand Master Zacosto, who was honored with the style of "*Excellentissimus*," in consideration of his piety, his charity, and his capacity for government.

Sir WILLIAM KNOLLS, Grand Preceptor of Scotland. He was ordained at Rhodes, cir. 1463, by the Grand Master Zacosta, and he filled his office for nearly fifty years. He was Lord Treasurer of Scotland, and King James IV. raised him to the peerage dignity of **LORD SAINT JOHNS**; which title devolved upon each of his successors in office till the Reformation. He was slain at Flodden, 11th September, 1513.

Sir JOHN LANGSTROTHER, Grand Prior of England. Was bearer of a letter from the Grand Master de Lastic to King Henry VI. He sided with the House of Lancaster during "the quarrels of the red and white rose;" and being taken prisoner at the battle of Tewkesbury, 1471, was put to death in cold blood, by order of King Edward IV.

Sir JOHN WESTON, Turcopolier in the year 1470, and General of the Galleys. He filled this dignity under Ursini the 37th Grand Master.

Sir THOMAS DELAMERE, Knight of the Holy Sepulchre, and High Sheriff of Berkshire in 1473.

Sir HENRY STRADLING, of St. Donats, Somersetshire, who, like his father and grandfather, visited Jerusalem, and was the third chief of his ancient family, who was a Knight of St. John. He died in the Isle of Cyprus, cir. 1475.

Sir JOHN KENDALL Turcopolier in the year 1477, and Grand Prior of England 1490. Under the Grand Master D'AUBUSSON, called "the Buckler of Christendom," the Sultan Mohammed attacked Rhodes in 1480, with a fleet of 160 vessels, and land forces exceeding 80,000 men; but, after a siege of 89 days, he was repulsed, 9000 Turks being slain, and 15,000 wounded. This glorious defence was commemorated by building three churches at Rhodes. Under this great Chief, the Order of St. John had incorporated with it the two minor Orders of the Holy Sepulchre and Saint Anthony.

Sir JAMES KEATING, Grand Prior of Ireland. He was deprived of his priory for not going to the relief of Rhodes, besieged 1486.

Sir MARMADUKE LUMLEY, Grand Prior of Ireland, cir. 1488.

King JAMES IV. of Scotland, who by a Charter, dated Edinburgh, 19th October, 1488, confirmed to the Hospital of Jerusalem and brethren thereof of the Temple of Solomon, all the possessions, rights, liberties, &c., which had been conferred on the combined Fraternity by his royal predecessors. This chivalrous monarch erected the barony and regality of Torphichen into a temporal Lordship, and ordained that, *virtute officii*, the successive Preceptors should be Peers of Parliament by the name and title of LORD SAINT JOHNS.

Sir THOMAS NEWPORT, Bailli de Aquilâ, in the year 1500. He commanded a vessel with succours from England, which was cast away on her voyage to Rhodes during the siege, in 1522.

King HENRY VII. of England, who, in 1502, was elected "PROTECTOR OF THE KNIGHTS OF RHODES," in consequence of his writing a letter to the Pope in answer to a brief sent from Rome, in which the Pontiff earnestly besought him to engage in war against the Turks. In his letter King Henry declares that, "he will be as redie to the defense of the Christen Faithe as any Prince cristened, and in this behalf nother to spare goods, riches, nor men; nor yet his own propre person yf it be nede."

Sir THOMAS DOCWRA, Grand Prior of England from 1504 to 1528.

He put the finishing touches to the Grand Priory at Clerkenwell, which had been burnt down in 1381, and which successive Priors, during the interval of 223 years, had rebuilt with more than its pristine grandeur. Camden speaking of, as it existed in the beginning of the 16th century, says—"This House, increased to the size of a palace, had a beautiful Church with a tower carried up to such a height as to be a singular ornament to the City." At a Chapter held there on the 11th of January 1514, a lease was granted to Cardinal Wolsey of the manor of Hampton, for the site of the palace which he erected there. In 1521 Docwra was a candidate for the Office of Grand Master. He possessed considerable abilities, great experience in diplomacy, and had moreover a princely revenue to recommend him; but the great preponderance of French influence secured the election of L'ISLE ADAM. He survived the loss of Rhodes five years.

Sir ROBERT DANIEL, Turcopolier, in the year 1506. In his time D'Amboise, the 39th Grand Master, received from the French King the sword which St. Louis had worn in the crusades.

Sir GEORGE DUNDAS, 2nd Lord St. Johns, and Grand Preceptor of Scotland, elected 1513. The signature, "*G. Lord Sanctishanys*," appears in the notarial copy of the Engagement of the Scottish Lords to the Queen 1524. He was one of the most accomplished scholars and cavaliers of his time. His school-fellow Hector Boece thus describes him:—"GEORGIUS DUNDAS, Grecas atque "Latinas literas opprime Doctus, Equitum Hierosolymitanorum "intra Scotorum regnum Magistratum, multo sudore (superatis "emulis) postea adeptus."

John LORD FLEMING, Bailli of the lands of Temple Denny, &c., within the Sherifffdom of Sterling, by commission of George Lord St. Johns, dated 14th June, 1515.

Sir JOHN BUCK, Grand Cross and Turcopolier:—one of the Adjutants General at the famous Seige of Rhodes, by the Sultan SOLYMAN. He was killed on the 17th of September, 1522, at the head of the English Knights, in a sortie which MUSTAPHA made against the English Bastion, at the head of five battalions. In this encounter the Turks were repulsed, with a loss of 3000 slain. This brave Knight died in defence of the then CHEF LIEU of the Order; a spot, which, to this day, is venerated in the East as "worthy of being held for ever holy and illustrious in the estimation of mankind."

Sir WILLIAM OADZON, who at the famous Seige of Rhodes, 1522, commanded the forces of the Grand Master in the Quarter of England.

Sir ALBAN POLE, of a distinguished Derbyshire Family. He was Commander of mount St. John in 1520. Afterwards held high office in the Order, and was Bailli de Aquilâ.

SIR NICHOLAS HUSSEY, who at the seige of Rhodes by the Sultan Solyman in 1522, was as one of the most redoubted Knights selected by the Grand Master L'ISLE ADAM to defend the Bastion of England. The terrible armament of Solyman, consisting of 400 sail with 140,000 soldiers, and 600,000 serfs invested Rhodes on the 26th June, 1522. The capitulation took place, after a heroic defence of six months, on the 17th December, 1522.

Sir NICHOLAS WESTON, Turcopolier in the year 1523.

Sir JOHN BABINGTON, Bailli de Aquilâ. He demitted in 1526, the office of Grand Prior of Ireland.

Sir JOHN RANSOM, Turcopolier, in 1526, when the grand Master L'Isle Adam visited England. At the request of King Henry VIII, he was, in consequence of his good services in Ireland, made Grand Prior of that country.

Sir JOHN MOBYSTEYN, 1526, Chancellor of the Provincial Chapter of the English Langue.

Sir JOHN RIQUITAN, Grand Prior of Ireland 1530. On the 24th March, 1630, the Emperor Charles V. granted to the Order the isles of Malta, Goza, &c.

Sir NICHOLAS BABINGTON, Turcopolier, Commander de Divemar in 1527.

Sir ROGER BOYDEL, Turcopolier in 1533. The year following, on 21st August, 1534, expired L'ILSE ADAM, the most illustrious Grand Master the Order ever possessed.

Sir WALTER LINDSAY, 3rd Lord Saint Johns, and principal Preceptor of Scotland. He was a knight of great reputation, and was Justice General of Scotland in the reign of King James V. He died in 1538.

Sir WILLIAM WESTON, Grand Prior of England, temp. Henry VIII. By an Act passed, 1533, it was made lawful for "Viscounts, the Pryour of Seint John's Jerusalem, and Barons to wear in their dublettes or sleeveless coates, clothe of golde, silver, or tynsel." The Order, comprising the Chivalry of England, having sided with the Pope in discountenancing the divorcement of Queen Catherine, a bloody persecution was commenced against the Knights in 1534, which continued until April, 1540, when an

Act passed the Legislature vesting in the Crown all their possessions, castles, manors, churches, houses, &c. On Ascension Day, in the latter year, the Lord Prior died of grief; and was buried in the Chancel of St. James's Church, Clerkenwell, where an altar-tomb in the architectural style of the age, representing him as an emaciated figure lying upon a winding sheet, was erected over his remains. Pensions out of the revenue of the House at Clerkenwell were granted to the Lord Prior and other Knights to the amount of £2,870 per annum. The site and precincts of the Priory were granted to John Lord Lisle for his services as High Admiral. Henry VIII. died in 1547, and shortly afterwards the Church of St. John, with its magnificent spire, was blown up, and the materials employed by the Lord Protector Somerset in building Somerset House.

Sir DAVID GONSON, Lieutenant of the Turcopolier at Malta, 1533. [For list of 101 Knights of the Langue of England who lived about the middle of the 16th century, see "*Notes and Queries*," No. 200, Aug. 27, 1853.]

Sir CLEMENT WEST, Turcopolier. On the death of Perrin du Point, the forty-fourth Grand Master in 1534, he was chosen REGENT of the Order under his successor, which honour had never before been given to any English knight.

Sir RICHARD BELL, one of the knights who left their country at the time of the persecution, and sought an asylum at the *Chef Lieu*, in Malta, 1534.

Sir JOHN NOEL, another knight who did the same.

The Commander INGLEY, one of the knights who perished on the scaffold during the persecution under King Henry VIII., in 1534.

Sir MARMADUKE BOWES, who also suffered death.

Sir ADRIAN FORTESCU, received 1532. This brave Knight also suffered death, was enrolled amongst the Saints, and his portrait with a sprig of palm in his hand, as an emblem of his martyrdom, is now to be seen in one of the chapels of St. John's Church at Malta.

Sir JOHN DE LA ROCHE ANDRY, Turcopolier in 1536, and Bailli of the Morea.

Sir EDWARD BELINGHAM, fl. cir. 1540. Commander of Dynmore in Herefordshire.

Sir GYLES RUSSELL, Turcopolier, 1543. He was of the knightly family of Strensham in Worcestershire.

Sir NICHOLAS UPTON, one of the bravest Knights of the Order, and Turcopolier. He headed a band of 30 of his brethren, and

400 native volunteers when the Turkish Fleet in 1551 attacked Valetta, and died in consequence of the wounds which he received in the action.

Sir OSWALD MASSINBERT, Turcopolier in 1553.

King PHILIP of Spain, and King Consort of England : By a Royal Charter, dated 2nd April, 1557, his Majesty and his wife QUEEN MARY, restored the Order of Saint John in England, and constituted the Grand Prior and his brother Knights a CORPORATION with a Common Seal and a perpetual succession.

Sir THOMAS TRESHAM, of Rushton, Northamptonshire, Lord Prior of England, 1557. Was summoned to the first and second parliaments of Queen Elizabeth. He married Lettice, daughter of Sir Thomas Penyston, Lord of Hauraze and Marshal in Bucks.

Sir RICHARD SHELLEY, Turcopolier 1557, and Commander of Sle-biche, in the principality of Wales. Grand Prior of England, 1566.

Sir PETER FELICES DE LA NUCA, Bailli of the Bailliwic of Egle (*Aquilá*) in Lincolnshire, 1557.

Sir THOMAS THORNELL, Commander of Willoughton, in Lincolnshire, 1557.

Sir JAMES SHELLEY, Commander of Temple-Combe, in Somersetshire, 1557.

Sir George Aylmer, Commander of South Badeisley, in Hampshire, 1557.

Sir HENRY GERARD, Commander of Yeveley, in Derbyshire, and Barrowe, in Cheshire, 1557.

Sir EDWARD BROWNE, Commander of Temple-Bruer, in Lincolnshire, 1557.

Sir CUTHBERT LEIGHTON, Commander of Newland, Yorkshire.

Sir OLIVER STARKEY, confidential Secretary to the Grand Master La Valette. Commander of Quenyngton, in Gloucestershire at the date of the Charter of Philip and Mary incorporating the Langue of England in 1557.

Sir JAMES SANDILANDS, 4th Lord St. Johns, and Preceptor of Torphichen. He was brother of John, 9th feudal Baron of Calder, who held the office of High Treasurer of Scotland. This Lord Preceptor was the intimate personal friend of John Knox, and one of the first who embraced the reformed religion. His conversion was followed by his surrender to the Crown of the whole possessions of the combined Hospitallers and Templars : when, in consideration of a payment of 10,000 crowns of the sum, and of

"his faithful, noble, and gratuitous services to the Queen and her royal parents," they were erected in his favour into a temporal lordship, 24th June, 1563. At his death in 1596, the title and lordship of Torphichen passed to his great nephew, whose descendants still enjoy the same.

Sir JAMES IRVING. Solely by the strenuous exertions of this Knight, it was decided in a General Chapter held in 1569 that the Scots should enjoy the same dignities and emoluments which had been previously granted to the English and Irish Knights.

ROBERT LINDSAY of Dunrod, Baron of Kilbryde, Justice General and Principal Bailli of the Lordship of Torphichen, and of the lands and baronies of Torphichen, Listoun, Ballintrode, and other Hospital and Temple lands throughout Scotland, by the commissions of James, Lord St. Johns, dated 14th September, 1569 and 20th July, 1570.

The Bailli CÆSAR FERRETTI, of Ancona, Grand Prior of England. Received November 8, 1577. Was Bailli of S. Steffano, and General of the Gallies. Ambassador of the Order in Rome, &c.

King CHARLES I. His Majesty in 1633 granted an award to John Lord Torphichen, which was to have the force of an act of Parliament, that his Majesty's resumption of the superiorities of Church lands should in no degree encroach upon the superiorities of the "meane portion," or central part of the barony and regality of Torphichen, "quharin does subsist the title and dignity of Lords of Parliament; and to quhilk, the title of Lord of Parliament, is annexit." This "mean portion" included the ancient PRECEPTORY EDIFICE at Torphichen, (which is still standing) and its immediate demesne lands, which were a sanctuary.

The Bailli JOHN BATTISTA NARI, of Rome, Grand Prior of England. Received April 30, 1588. Was Prior of Capua, and General of the Gallies, &c.

Sir ANDREW WISE, Grand Prior of England, 1593. The Language of Castile and Leon was decreed to allow him out of its revenue a thousand ducats a-year.

The Grand Bailli DE MENDOZA, filled the office of Turcopolier in the close of the 16th century.

The Bailli ALEXANDER ZAMBECCARI, of Bologna, Grand Prior of England. Received April 9, 1605.

The Bailli JEROME ALTIERI, of Rome, Grand Prior of Ireland. Received September 24, 1616. Was brother to Clement X. Ambassador of the Order in Rome, &c.

DON PROSPER COLONNA, of Rome, Grand Prior of Ireland. Received August 21, 1632. Was son of Don Philip Colonna, Constable of Naples, &c.

The Bailli **ANGELO DELLA CIAIA**, of Sienna, Grand Prior of Ireland. Received August 16, 1634.

The Bailli **STEPHEN MARIA LOMELLINO**, of Genoa, Grand Prior of England. Received March 26, 1635. Was Prior of Venice, &c.

His Grace **HENRY FITZ-JAMES**, Grand Prior of England in the close of the 17th century, Created by his father, King James II, Duke of Albemarle. Was brother to Field Marshal the celebrated Duke of Berwick. In 1703 this Grand Prior went to Rome in the quality of Ambassador Extraordinary.

Sir **JAMES LAWRENCE**, descended from the President of Oliver Cromwell's Privy Council, and author of a work "On the Nobility of the British Gentry," published in 1840: was one of the Chapter in 1789, presided over by Louis Joseph des Escotais, Bailli and Grand Prior of Aquitaine, which admitted Francis Rene, Viscount de Chateaubriant.

His Royal Highness **GEORGE FREDERICK AUGUSTUS GUELPH**, K.G., Prince of Wales [afterwards King George IV. The Badge worn by his Majesty as a Knight of St. John is now in the possession of Major General Sir Charles R. O'Donnell, G.C.J.J].

Admiral Sir **HOME RIGGS POPHAM**, K.C.B., M.P.

Vice Admiral, the Rt. Honourable Sir **WILLIAM JOHNSTONE HOPE**, P.C., G.C.B., Governor of Greenwich Hospital, and M.P. for Dumfriesshire.

H. R. H. Prince **WILLIAM HENRY GUELPH**, K.G., K.T. and G.C.B., Duke of Clarence and St. Andrews, Lord High Admiral of England [afterwards King William the Fourth, under whose reign the final steps for reviving the Langue of England were accomplished.]

The Bailli **CARVALLO**, Grand Prior of Ireland, named as 15th member of the Sovereign Council (then numbering thirty members in all) resident at Malta, when the Revolution, in 1798, took place. The general review of Chevaliers and Commanders, then at the *Chef Lieu*, presented 332, of whom 282 were capable of bearing arms. They consisted of 200 French Knights, 90 Italians, 25 Spaniards, 8 Portuguese, 4 Germans, and 5 Anglo-Bavarians.

The Honourable Sir **JOSHUA COLLES MEREDYTH**, (8th) Baronet of Greenhills, County Kildare, Ireland, formerly Captain 89th

Foot, Knight of St. Louis of France, and of Louis of Hesse-Darmstadt. Admitted, at Malta, by the 69th Grand Master, FERDINAND DE HOMPESCH. [At his death, 27th July, 1850, Sir Joshua possessed an ancient Ring worn by the Grand Masters on days of Ceremony; it had upon an oval plate the figure of a human skeleton.] K.C.J.J., (*Angliæ*), Sept. 9th, 1837. LIEUT. PRIOR OF ENGLAND, June 24th, 1841.

Admiral Sir WILLIAM SIDNEY SMITH, G.C.B., D.C.L., F.R.S., &c. [After the Siege of Acre, he had, in admiration of his heroic bravery, presented to him the original Badge worn by King Richard *Cœur de Lion* at the Crusades.] Admitted previous to the resuscitation of the English Langue; K.C.J.J. (*Angliæ*) Sept. 9th, 1837.

Sir ROBERT PEAT, D.D., Knight Grand Cross of St. Stanislaus of Poland, Vicar of New Brentford, and Chaplain to King George the Fourth. Admitted K.J.J., on the resuscitation of the English Langue. Elected GRAND PRIOR OF ENGLAND, Jan. 29th, 1831.

*THEOPHILE ANTON WILHELM, Count de HOMPESCH DE WISBECQ, Nephew and Heir of FERDINAND Count de HOMPESCH, 69th Grand Master of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. *Admitted as an Honorary Member of the Anglo-Bavarian Langue, circ. 1825.* K.J.J. (*Angliæ*), Oct. 14th, 1842. K.C.J.J., June 24th, 1847.

Major Sir WARWICK HELE TONKIN, Kt. late 2nd Dragoon Guards, Knight of the Legion of Honor of France, Vice-Admiral of Devonshire, &c., &c. [On his retirement from the Army, he raised two Regiments of Yeomanry Cavalry.] *Admitted into the Order of St. John of Jerusalem as an Honorary Knight of the Anglo-Bavarian Langue in 1830.* K.J.J. (*Angliæ*), June 11th, 1841. COMMISSIONER TO THE LANGUES OF PROVENCE, AUVERGNE, AND FRANCE, and G.C.J.J., June 24th, 1841. LIEUT. BAILLI DE AQUILA, July 1st, 1857.

The Right Honorable JAMES BUTLER, (13th) Lord DUNBOYNE. *El.* K.J.J., Nov. 11, 1830.

Sir JOHN PHILIPPART, Knight of Gustavus Vasa, and the Polar Star, of Sweden, M.R.I.A. [Author and Editor of many Military and Political Works.] *El.* K.J.J., Nov. 11, 1830. VICE-CHANCELLOR, and K.C.J.J., April 25, 1831. CHANCELLOR, July 6, 1847. BAILLI DE AQUILA, July 1, 1857.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir JAMES EDWARD ALEXANDER, Kt. K.L.S., of Allan Park, Stirlingshire, N.B. Major of H.M. 14th Regiment, which he commanded at Sebastopol. [Author of ten Volumes of Travels, and Translations from the Persian, and Editor of a Life

of the Duke of Wellington.] *El. K.J.J.*, Jan. 24, 1832. *K.C.J.J.*, June 24, 1842.

WILLIAM REID CLANNY, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.E., M.R.I.A., &c., Physician to the late Duke of SUSSEX. *K.J.J.*, June 24, 1832, and *K.C.J.J.*, July 19, 1849.

Major-General Sir **CHARLES ROUTLEDGE O'DONNELL**, Knight, late commanding part of the Forces in Ireland. *El. K.J.J.*, March 11, 1832. *K.C.J.J.*, Sept. 15, 1832. **PRIOR OF IRELAND**, Aug. 20, 1855.

Major-General Sir **JOHN MILLEY DOYLE**, K.C.B., formerly M.P. for the County of Carlow and Serjeant-at-Arms to the Queen. *El. K.J.J.*, March 11, 1832.

The Right Honorable **HERCULES LANGFORD ROWLEY**, (2nd) Baron **LANGFORD**. *El. K.J.J.*, March 30, 1832.

STRETCH COWLBY BROMLEY, Esquire, [sprung from a common stock with the **LORDS MONTFORD**]. *El. K.J.J.*, March 30, 1832. **GRAND SECRETARY**, and *K.C.J.J.*, July 28, 1835.

Lieutenant-Colonel **WILLIAM H. BROWNSON**, Captain H. M. 23rd Welsh Fusileers, and Lieut.-Colonel in the service of Portugal. [His bravery was very conspicuously signalized at the storming of Badajos.] *El. K.J.J.*, Sept. 15, 1832.

WILLIAM MAGINN, Esq., L.L.D. *El. K.J.J.*, Oct. 19, 1832.

JOHN JAMES WATTS, Esquire, of Hawksdale Hall, Carlisle, Cumberland. *El. K.J.J.*, Jan. 19, 1833. *K.C.J.J.* and **COMMISSIONER TO THE LANGUES OF SOUTHERN EUROPE**, July 1, 1857.

Captain **THOMAS GRANT**, of Bideford, Vice-Admiral of Devonshire. *El. K.J.J.*, Jan. 19, 1833.

***PETER VICTOR**, Count de **TOCQUEVILLE**. *El. K.J.J.*, March 5, 1833.

Sir **FREEMAN BARTON**, Kt., formerly Captain 2nd Foot. *El. K.J.J.*, Sept. 15, 1833.

EWEN MACPHERSON, of Cluny, Chief of the Clan **MACPHERSON**, *El. K.J.J.*, Jan. 13, 1834. *K.C.J.J.*, July 6, 1847.

General **GEORGE DUNCAN ROBERTSON**, of Strowan, Chief of the Clan **DONOCHY**. *El. K.J.J.*, Jan. 13, 1834. *K.C.J.J.*, July 6, 1847.

The Honourable Sir **RICHARD BROWN**, Knight and (8th) Baronet of Scotland and Nova Scotia, Baron of Colstoun, Haddingtonshire, and Chief of his race in North Britain. *El. K.J.J.*, July 28, 1835. **REGISTRAR**, March 8, 1837. *K.C.J.J.*, and **GRAND SECRETARY**, June 24, 1839. *G.C.J.J.*, June 24, 1841.

ROBERT BIGSBY, Esq., L.L.D., &c. [Historian of Repton, and Author of various works.] K.J.J., July 28, 1835., K.C.J.J., Nov. 13, 1841. SENESCHAL, Aug. 20, 1855.

WILLIAM BEETHAM, Esquire, F.R.S. *El.* K.J.J., July 28, 1835.

The Honorable **RANDALL PLUNKETT**, M.P., eldest son of **EDWARD** (14th) Lord DUNSANY. *El.* K.J.J., July 28, 1835.

CHARLES FITZGERALD MACKENZIE, Esquire. *El.* K.J.J., July 28, 1835.

The Right Hon. Sir **LANCELOT SHADWELL**, Kt., Vice-Chancellor of England. *El.* K.J.J., July 22, 1837. K.C.J.J., June 24, 1847.

The Chevalier **JAMES BURNES**, K.H., F.R.S. [Long prominently employed in India, with his brothers Sir Alexander and Charles, who fell at Cabûl.] *El.* K.J.J., July 22, 1837. COMMISSIONER IN THE EAST, Aug. 6, 1837. K.C.J.J., June 24, 1841. G.C.J.J.; and PRECEPTOR OF SCOTLAND, July 1, 1857.

HENRY POWNALL, Esq., of Spring Grove, Middlesex, a Magistrate for the same County. *El.* K.J.J., July 22, 1837.

The Hon. Sir **FRANCIS CHARLES KNOWLES**, (3rd) Baronet, M.A., F.R.S., of Lovel Hill, Berks, and of Llwynadoc, Machynleth, N. W. *El.* K.J.J., July 22, 1837. K.C.J.J., June 24, 1841.

WILLIAM CRAWFORD, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law, and Judge at Bombay. *El.* K.J.J., and COMMISSIONER TO THE LANGUES OF PROVENCE, AUVERGNE, AND FRANCE, July 22, 1837. REFERENDARY, June 24, 1839. K.C.J.J., June 24, 1841. One of the COMMISSIONERS TO INDIA, July 1, 1857.

EDWARD GEORGE LAMBERT PERROTT, Esq., Captain East Kent Militia, eldest son of the Honourable Sir **EDWARD BINDLOSS PERROTT**, Baronet. *El.* K.J.J., July 22, 1837. K.C.J.J., June 21, 1841. SENESCHAL, July 6, 1847. LIEUT.-BAILLI DE AQUILA, Aug. 20, 1855. LIEUT.-BAILLI OF WALES, July 1, 1857. G.C.J.J. Aug. 11, 1857.

ROBERT LUCAS PEARSALL, Esquire, of Willsbridge House, and J.P. for Gloucestershire. *El.* K.J.J., and COMMISSIONER TO THE LANGUAGE OF GERMANY, AND TO THE GRAND PRIORIES AND COMMANDERIES IN THE AUSTRIAN EMPIRE, July 22, 1837. K.C.J.J., June 24, 1841.

WILLIAM BELL, Esquire, M.D., 33, George Street, Hanover Square, London. *El.* K.J.J., and PHYSICIAN IN ORDINARY, Sept. 9, 1837.

The Honorable Sir WILLIAM HILLARY, (1st) Baronet, of Danbury Place, Essex, and of Rigg House, Yorkshire, formally Equerry to the Duke of SUSSEX, K.G., Author of several publications. [On the renewal of war with France, in 1803, Sir William raised, at the personal cost of £40,000, and for many years commanded, the Essex Legion of Infantry and Cavalry, amounting to 1,400 men, the largest force offered by any private individual for the defence of the Country. He was Founder of the Royal National Institution for the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck, and personally aided in saving 509 lives, the crews of 29 vessels, for which services, 5 gold and 14 silver medals were awarded to him.] *EL. K.J.J.*, July 7, 1838. *LIEUTENANT-TURCOPOLIER*, and *CAPITULAR BAILLI*, June 24, 1841.

The Honorable Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM HILLARY, (2nd) Baronet, late of H. M. 6th Dragoon Guards. *EL. K.J.J.*, June 7, 1838. *K.C.J.J.*, June 24, 1841.

The Honorable Sir HENRY DYMOKE, (1st) Baronet, of Scrivelsby Court, Lincolnshire, (17th) Hereditary Champion of the English Crown, and Representative of the ancient family of MARMION, Lords of Fonteney in Normandy, and Barons MARMION in England. [He officiated as Champion at the Coronation of King GEORGE IV., supported by the Dukes of NORFOLK, and WELLINGTON.] *EL. K.J.J.*, and *GRAND PRIOR OF ENGLAND*, July 15, 1838. *CAPITULAR BAILLI*, June 24, 1841. *LIEUT.-TURCOPOLIER*, June 24, 1847.

JAMES NEWTON, Esquire, of Cheadle Heath, Cheshire, and of Harold Tower, Isle of Man, Deputy Lieutenant for Cheshire, Lancashire, and Derbyshire. *EL. K.J.J.*, Jan. 17, 1839. *K.C.J.J.*, June 24, 1841.

Sir JAMES PEARL, Kt., K.H., Commander R.N. [He commanded the poop of the Neptune, at Trafalgar, and was one of the brave officers who volunteered to break the enemy's protecting line in Aix Roads. During the Burmese war he received the repeated thanks of the Indian Government.] *EL. K.J.J.*, May 4, 1839.

Captain RICHARD THOMAS MASTER, formerly of H. M. 3rd Grenadier Guards, [descended from the celebrated Dr. MASTER, Physician to Queen ELIZABETH.] *EL. K.J.J.*, July 17, 1840.

ROBERT LUCAS PEARSALL, Younger, Esquire, of Willsbridge House, Gloucestershire, an Officer in the Austrian Service. *EL. K.J.J.*, July 17, 1840.

Captain ARTHUR STORMONT MURRAY, formerly of the Rifle Brigade, third son of Major-General the Honorable HENRY MURRAY,

C.B., and Grandson of DAVID (2nd) Earl of MANSFIELD, K.T.
El. K.J.J., December 18, 1840. COMMISSIONER TO THE LANGUES
 IN SOUTHERN EUROPE, and K.C.J.J., June 24, 1841.

JOSEPH COMPTON POTT, Esquire, Younger, of Harden, Kent. *El.*
 K.J.J., June 24, 1841.

The Honourable Sir HENRY MERVYN VAVASOUR, (3rd) Baronet, of
 Spaldington Hall, Yorkshire, Senior Baronet of the United King-
 dom. *El.* K.J.J., June 24, 1841. K.C.J.J., June 24, 1847.

EDWARD F. P. MACÉVOY, Esquire, of Tobertinan Abbey, County
 Meath, Ireland, M.P. for the same County, Captain Longford Rifles,
 grandson of the Hon. Sir JOSHUA C. MEREDYTH, Baronet,
 LIEUT. PRIOR OF ENGLAND. *El.* K.J.J., Nov. 13, 1841.

Sir ROBERT ALEX. CHERMSIDE, Kt., M.D., K.C.H., Knight
 of the Red Eagle, and Legion of Honour, Physician to the
 British Embassy at Paris. *El.* K.J.J., and RESIDENT CORRES-
 PONDENT AT PARIS, June 24, 1842. K.C.J.J., July 8, 1857.

Colonel the Honourable Sir ALLAN NAPIER M'NAB, Knight, and
 (1st) Baronet of Dundurn Castle, near Hamilton, Canada West,
 late Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, and Prime Minister of
 Canada. *El.* K.J.J., Oct. 14, 1842. K.C.J.J., June 24, 1847.
 G.C.J.J., Aug. 20, 1855.

THOMAS ROLPH, Esquire, late of Ancaster, near Toronto, Upper
 Canada, [Author of several publications connected with Coloni-
 sation and the Government of Canada.] *El.* K.J.J., Oct. 14,
 1842.

*CARL GEORG ALEXANDER, Baron VON BULOW, an Officer in the
 Prussian Service, and Cousin to the late Prussian Ambassador to
 England, since Minister of Foreign Affairs. *El.* K.J.J., Nov.
 18, 1842. K.C.J.J., June 24, 1847.

*The Baron de METTERNICH, *Président Actuel* of the Government of
 Potsdam. [On the nomination of the Count DE HOMPECH.] *El.*
 K.J.J., May 31, 1843. K.C.J.J., June 24, 1847.

The Honourable Sir JOHN JAMES WALSHAM, (1st) Baronet of Knill
 Court, Herefordshire, one of H. M. Poor Law Commissioners,
 Deputy-Lieutenant for Hereford and Radnor, and late Major in
 the Herefordshire Militia. *El.* K.J.J., June 30, 1843. K.C.J.J.,
 June 24, 1847.

The Honourable Sir JOHN BELL WILLIAM MANSEL, (9th) Baronet of
 Ischoel, Carmarthenshire, and of Wrotham, Kent, Deputy-Lieu-
 tenant for Carmarthenshire, of which he was High Sheriff in
 1846. *El.* K.J.J., June 30, 1843. K.C.J.J., June 24, 1847.

The Honourable Sir EDWARD BINDLOSS PERROTT, (3rd) Baronet, of
 Haroldston, Pembrokeshire, [a Baron of the French Realm, with

the Privilege of the "*Tabouret*" to the Ladies bearing the title of his House, as conferred by King LOUIS THE FIFTEENTH.] *El.* K.J.J., July 31, 1844. K.C.J.J., June 24, 1845.

The Honorable Sir ROBERT KEITH DICK CUNYNGHAM, (6th) Baronet, of Lamburghton, Ayrshire, and of Prestonfield, Mid Lothian, N.B. *El.* K.J.J., July 31, 1844. K.C.J.J., June 24th, 1847.

The Honorable FRANCIS HENRY NEEDHAM, third son of FRANCIS 2nd Earl of Kilmorey. *El.* K.J.J., June 4th, 1846.

The Honorable Sir CHARLES MONTOLIEU LAMB, (2nd) Baronet, of Burville, Berks, and of Beauport, Sussex, Knight Marshal of the Queen's Household, Baron of ST. HYPOLITE, in France, D.C.L., Deputy-Lieutenant for Sussex and Ayrshire, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Ayrshire Yeomanry Cavalry. *El.* K.J.J., GRAND PRIOR OF ENGLAND and CAPITULAR BAILLI, June 24th, 1847.

*His Highness Prince ALEXANDER LABANOFF. [As a special mark of appreciation of the services he rendered to historical truth, by the publication of the Correspondence of MARY Queen of Scots.] *El.* G.C.J.J., June 24th, 1847.

The Reverend ROGER DAWSON DAWSON-DUFFIELD, M.A. Rector of Calcethorpe, Lincolnshire, Vicar of Great Eversden, Cambridge-shire, formerly Chaplain to the late Duke of CAMBRIDGE, K.G. *El.* K.J.J., June 24th, 1847. CHAPLAIN IN ORDINARY, July 6th, 1847.

The Reverend HENRY CURTIS CHERRY, M.A., Rector of Burghfield, Berks, Chaplain to Lord DE SAUMAREZ, a Magistrate for Berks, Author of various Theological Works.] *El.* K.J.J., and CHAPLAIN IN ORDINARY, July 6th, 1847.

The Right Honorable HUGH SEYMOUR M'DONNELL, 6th Earl of ANTRIM. *El.* K.J.J., June 24th, 1848.

SOMERVILLE WALDEMAR BURGESS, Esquire; [Brother of the present GRAND PRIOR.] *El.* K.J.J., June 24th, 1848.

CHARLES JAMES SAVILLE MONTGOMERY LAMB, Esquire, eldest son of the GRAND PRIOR, by MARY Dowager Lady MONTGOMERY, daughter of ARCHIBALD, 11th Earl of EGLINGTON, and mother of ARCHIBALD WILLIAM, 13th and present Earl. *El.* K.J.J., June 24th, 1848.

Major WILLIAM STUART GRIFFITHS, of Hamlet House, Hammer-smith, Half-pay H.M. 23rd Foot, and late Major 2nd Middlesex Militia, Deputy-Lieut. for Middlesex. *El.* K.J.J., June 24, 1848. K.C.J.J., Aug. 11, 1857.

Lieutenant-Colonel DAVID WILKIE of Batheaston, Bath. *El.* K.J.J., June 24th, 1848.

Leutenant-Colonel **CHARLES ARCHIBALD MAC ALESTER**, of Axminster, Devon. *EL. K.J.J.*, June 24th, 1848.

MORTIMER GLOVER, Esquire, M.D., late of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, recently on Her Majesty's service in the Crimea. *EL. K.J.J.*, and **PHYSICIAN IN ORDINARY**, June 24th, 1848.

Colonel **CLAUDIUS SHAW**, K.S.F., F.R.S.E., Major Hampshire Militia Artillery, formerly of the Royal Artillery, late Colonel of Artillery in the Spanish Legion; [Bears a Gold Medal for Yrun, May 17, 1837, where he commanded the Artillery, and the Peninsular War Medal with two Clasps for San Sebastian and the Passage of the Nive.] *EL. K.J.J.*, Aug. 16th, 1848.

Leutenant-Colonel **WILLIAM JAMES BROWN**, H. M. Royal Guernsey Militia, Government-Secretary of Guernsey, and A.D.C. to H.E. the Lieut.-Governor, nephew of the late Hon. Sir **JAMES BROWN**, Baronet, and great-nephew of H.E. the late Lieut.-Governor **BROWN**, of Guernsey. *EL. K.J.J.*, Aug. 16, 1848.

The Reverend **JOHN CHIPPENDALE MONTESQUIEU BELLEW**, S.C.L., *EL. K.J.J.*, July 19, 1849. **CHAPLAIN IN ORDINARY**, July 1, 1857.

Major **WILLIAM BUCKLEY**, Bengal Cavalry. *EL. K.J.J.*, July 19, 1849.

The Chevalier **THOMAS TROUGHEAR WILLIAMS**, M.D., Count of the Lateran, and Knight of the Golden Spur of Rome, late Assistant-Inspector General of Hospitals in the British Auxiliary Legion in the service of the Queen of Spain, Physician to the Spanish Embassy at the Court of St. James's. [Received the cordial thanks of the Duke **DE LA VICTORIA (ESPARTERO)**, late Regent of Spain, "for services in the cause of Spanish liberty, and toils in the British Auxiliary Legion."] *EL. K.J.J.*, Aug. 20, 1855. **K.C.J.J.**, and **CHANCELLOR**, July 1, 1857. **G.C.J.J.**, Aug. 11, 1857.

The Reverend **WILLIAM SLOANE SLOANE-EVANS**, M.A., East Allington, Totnes, Devon. [Author of a work on Heraldry and other publications.] *EL. K.J.J.*, Aug. 20, 1855.

ALFRED BATE RICHARDS, Esquire, B.A., only son of the late **JOHN RICHARDS**, Esquire, M.P., of Wassell Grove, and of Baskerville House, Worcestershire, formerly High Sheriff of that county. [Author of numerous works.] *EL. K.J.J.*, Aug. 20, 1855.

JOHN OBINS WOODHOUSE, Esquire, of Portadown, Co. Armagh, and Mulroy Castle, Co. Donegal, eldest son of **CURRAN WOODHOUSE**, Esq., late Deputy-Lieutenant, Co. Armagh. *EL. K.J.J.*, Aug. 20, 1855.

The Chevalier JOHN GUNNING, C.B., Knight of Wilhelm of the Netherlands, Inspector-General of Army Hospitals; formerly Surgeon-in-Chief of the Peninsular Army under the Duke of WELLINGTON. [Served in Flanders, Spain, and at Waterloo. Received the Waterloo Medal, and the War Medal with eleven clasps.] *El. K.J.J.*, and SURGEON EXTRAORDINARY, Aug. 20, 1855. *K.C.J.J.*, July 28, 1857.

*His Excellency General FLORES, Knight Grand Cross of Charles the III., and Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, late President of the Republic of the Equador. *El. G.C.J.J.*, Aug. 20, 1855.

RICHARD SPRYE, Esquire, a retired Captain of the Army of India, and sometime Deputy Judge Advocate-General of the Madras Army, [served through the first Burmah War, for which he has the Ava Medal, also in the ceded Tenasserim Provinces, &c. Has written much on the Internal Government of India, Military Discipline, and political and commercial intercourse with the East.] *El. K.J.J.*, Aug. 20, 1855. *K.C.J.J.*, July 8, 1857.

*General STAGG, late the General Commanding at Quito, [decorated with various Orders, Son-in-law of General FLORES.] *El. K.J.J.*, Aug. 20, 1855.

Rear-Admiral ALEXANDER DUNDAS ARBUTHNOTT, one of the Gentlemen of Her Majesty's Privy Chamber, Knight of Charles III., of San Fernando, the Medjidie, and of St. George of Russia, late a Brigadier-General in the British Auxiliary Legion of Spain. *El. K.J.J.*, Aug. 20, 1855, and *K.C.J.J.*, July 8, 1857. *COMMENDATOR OF TEMPLE-COMBE*, Somersetshire, Dec. 21, 1857.

BERNARD PAUNCEFOTE, Esquire, of Preston Court, Gloucestershire, eldest surviving son of the late ROBERT PAUNCEFOTE, Esquire, devisee of his cousin, the late Honorable SIR GEORGE PAUNCEFOTE, Baronet, of all his unentailed estates, including Preston Court. *El. K.J.J.*, Aug. 20, 1855.

*General, His Excellency the Duke LOUIS DE RIARIO-SFORZA, Knight and Grand Cross of numerous Orders. Member of the illustrious HOUSE OF SFORZA, Sovereign Dukes of Milan in the 15th century; one of whom was a Knight of the Garter in the Reign of King EDWARD IV. *El. G.C.J.J.*, Aug. 20, 1855. *BAILLI MANDATORY TO ITALY*, Dec. 21, 1857.

The Honorable Sir EDWARD HOARE, (4th) Baronet of Annabelle, Co. Cork, nephew of the late Admiral the Marquess of THOMOND, G.C.H. *El. K.J.J.*, July 1, 1857.

Vice-Admiral the Honorable ALEXANDER MONTGOMERY JONES, ninth and only surviving son of CHARLES (4th) Viscount RANELAGH, and Heir Presumptive to the title. *El. K.J.J.*, July 1, 1857.

FREDERICK WOLLASTON, Esquire, of Shenton Hall, Leicestershire, a Deputy-Lieutenant of the county. Has served the office of High Sheriff. Late major of the Inniskilling Dragoons. *El. K.J.J.*, July 1, 1857. *K.C.J.J.*, July 8, 1857.

*The Duke of ALBA AND BERWICK, Grandee of Spain, and Knight of many Orders. *El. G.C.J.J.*, July 1, 1857. BAILLI MANDATORY TO SPAIN, Dec. 21, 1857.

WILLIAM BEATTIE, Esquire, M.D., Physician to His late Majesty King William IV. whilst Duke of Clarence, and author of many highly esteemed works. *El. K.J.J.*, July 1, 1857.

DAVID MACLOUGHLIN, M.D., Knight of the Legion of Honor of France, and late Physician to the British Embassy at Paris. *El. K.J.J.*, July 1, 1857.

Lieut. DALHOUSIE HOLMES BURNES, Royal Engineers. *El. K.J.J.*, July 1, 1857.

Major-General WALTER JOHN BROWNE, C.B. *El. K.J.J.*, July 1, 1857. *K.C.J.J.*, July 8, 1857.

The Reverend FREDERICK PEARCE POCKOCK, M.A. of St. Peter's College, Cambridge. *El. K.J.J.*, July 8, 1857. One of the Chaplains in Ordinary to the Order.

Lieut.-General Sir JAMES OUTRAM, G.C.B., late commanding the Army in Persia. *El. K.J.J.*, July 8, 1857. *G.C.J.J.*, July 16, 1857. PRECEPTOR IN INDIA, Dec. 21, 1857.

PHILIP WILLIAM LE GEYT, Esq., Member of the Legislative Council of India. *El. K.J.J.*, July 8, 1857. *K.C.J.J.* and SUB-PRECEPTOR IN INDIA, Jan. 18, 1858.

Lieut.-Colonel JAMES RAMSAY, Commissary-General, Bengal. *El. K.J.J.*, July 8, 1857.

Lieutenant-Colonel FRANKLIN LUSHINGTON, C.B. *El. K.J.J.*, July 8, 1857.

Lieut.-Colonel JOHN HOLMES, late a Brigadier-General in the Turkish Contingent. *El. K.J.J.*, July 8, 1857.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER LAURIE, of Ross-end Castle, Fifeshire, F.S.A., E. *El. K.J.J.*, July 8, 1857. SECRETARY in Scotland.

JOHN WHITEHEAD, Esquire, Lawful Superior of the Barony of Drem, and other combined Hospitaller and Templar lands in Scotland. *El. K.J.J.*, July 8, 1857. CHANCELLOR in Scotland.

WILLIAM PRINGLE, Esq., Edinburgh. *El. K.J.J.*, July 8, 1857.
TREASURER in Scotland.

Colonel WILLIAM BURLTON, C.B. *El. K.J.J.*, July 8, 1857

Lieut. FITZJAMES HOLMES BURNES. *El. K.J.J.*, July 8, 1857.

JOHN FARLEY LEITH, Esquire, Professor of Civil Law at Haileybury,
College. *El. K.J.J.*, July 8, 1857.

Major REGINALD BEST BRETT. *El. K.J.J.*, July 8, 1857.

ADAM BURNES, Esquire, Hong Kong. *El. K.J.J.*, July 8, 1857.
Correspondent of the *Langue* in New Zealand.

Lieut.-Col. HARRY JAS. BARR. *El. K.J.J.*, July 8, 1857.

JOHN GRANT, Esq, Sup. Surgeon Bengal. *El. K.J.J.*, July 8, 1857.

JAMES COPLAND, Esquire, M.D., F.R.S., Author of the Dictionary
of Practical Medicine. *El. K.J.J.*, July 16, 1857. PHYSICIAN
EXTRAORDINARY to the *Langue*.

The Honorable HAMNETT PINHEY, of Horace Ville, Canada, Member
of the Canadian Legislature, and one of the Governors of Christ's
Hospital, London. *El. K.J.J.*, Aug. 11, 1857.

Dr. LUIGI VELLA, Keeper of the Government Archives in Valetta.
El. K.J.J., Aug. 28, 1857.

WILLIAM WINTHROP, Esquire, Consul of the United States of
America at Malta. *El. K.J.J.*, Aug. 28, 1857. COMMISSIONER
TO THE UNITED STATES, Jan. 18, 1858.

Lieut.-Colonel JOHN LE COUTEUR, Viscount of Jersey, A.D.C. to
Her Majesty. *El. K.J.J.*, Aug. 28, 1857. *K.C.J.J.*, Feb. 16,
1858.

WILLIAM LOCKYER FREESTUN, Esquire, M.P. for Weymouth. A
Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Dorsetshire. Colonel in
the Army; served with distinction in the Peninsula and Syria,
Knight Commander of the Spanish Orders of Charles III.,
San Fernando, and Isabella. Received Gold Medal from the Sultan
of Turkey for Syria; and the Medals for San Sebastian and Yrun.
Admitted at Jerusalem as a Knight of the Holy Sepulchre, 1841.
El. K.C.J.J., *Anglia*, Aug. 28, 1857. COMMENDATOR OF IVELEY,
Derbyshire, Dec. 21, 1857.

The Chevalier ERNEST AUGUSTUS BONAR. Received into the Bavarian
Priory, Sept. 8, 1840. *K.C.J.J. Angliā*, Aug. 28, 1857, and
Commissioner to the Order within the circle of Bavaria.

BARON DE BLISS, R.S.L., a Magistrate for Middlesex. *El. K.J.J.*,
Dec. 12, 1857. *K.C.J.J.*, Dec. 21, 1857, and TREASURER
AND ALMONER of the *Langue*.

Count FANE DE SALIS, Knight of the Golden Spur, a Magistrate for Middlesex, &c. Received on the Continent, K.C.J.J. *Angliæ*, and COMMENDATOR OF WILLOUGHTON, Lincolnshire, Dec. 21, 1857.

Lieut.-Col. Sir EMANUEL FELIX AGAR, Knight, formerly M.P. for Sudbury. *El. K.J.J.*, Dec. 12, 1857. K.C.J.J. and COMMENDATOR OF BADDESLEYE, Hampshire, Dec. 21, 1857.

Sir JOHN FIFE, Knight, F.C.S., a Dep. Lieut. for Northumberland. *El. K.J.J.*, Dec. 12, 1857.

Captain TREVENNAN JAMES HOLLAND, late Assistant-Quarter-Master-General with the Army in Persia. *El. K.J.J.*, Dec. 12, 1857.

The Reverend GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS WARNER, M.A., Protestant Clergyman at Lyons. *El. K.J.J.*, Dec. 12, 1857. One of the CHAPLAINS IN ORDINARY to the Langue.

The Chevalier FISCHER ALEXANDER WILSON, Knight of the Golden Spur and Count of the Lateran, Knight of the Legion of Honor of France, &c. *El. K.J.J.*, Dec. 12, 1857; K.C.J.J. and COMMENDATOR OF QUENYNGTON, Gloucestershire, Jan. 18, 1858.

Lieut. WALTER STRICKLAND, R.N. *El. K.J.J.*, Dec. 12, 1857.

Lieut.-General WILLIAM FERGUSSON, Knight of the First Class of the Order of the Crescent; Medals for Egypt, &c. *El. K.J.J.*, Dec. 12, 1857. K.C.J.J., Feb. 16, 1858.

Rear-Admiral Sir JAMES HANWAY PLUMBRIDGE, K.C.B., formerly Commander-in-Chief on the East India Station, and M.P. for Falmouth; Medals for Trafalgar, Baltic, &c. *El. Dec. 12, 1857*, K.C.J.J., Feb. 16, 1858.

The Venerable WILLIAM D. IKIN, Archdeacon of Appin. *El. K.J.J.*, January 18, 1858. One of the Chaplains in Ordinary.

Vice-Admiral GEORGE EDWARD WATTS, C.B.; Knight of the Guelphic Order; of Henri the Lion of Brunswick; and of the Red Eagle of Prussia. *El. K.J.J.*, January 18, 1858. K.C.J.J., Feb. 16, 1858.

Colonel TACHE, recently head of the Government of Canada, Member of the Legislative Assembly of that Province, &c. *El. K.J.J.*, Jan. 18, 1858. K.C.J.J., Feb. 16, 1858.

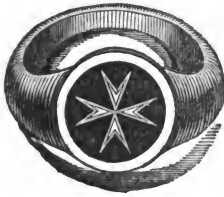
Lieut. General Sir JOHN LYSAGHT PENNEFATHER, K.C.B., Commander in Chief at Malta. *El. K.J.J.*, Feb. 16, 1858, and also G.C.J.J.

Major-General CECIL BISSHOPP. *El. K.J.J.*, Feb. 16, 1858, and also K.C.J.J.

Costume and Insignia
OF
The Sovereign Order.



Cap of Dignity.



Ring.

Costume, Insignia, &c.

Cap of Dignity.

THE Cap of Dignity, or Maintenance, worn by the Knights of Saint John, and borne over their achievements as an armorial distinction, is of scarlet cloth, faced with black velvet. In front of the Cap is the eight pointed cross or star of the Order, as shewn in the woodcut.

The Profession Ring.

This symbol of the Order, which is required to be at all times worn, is of plain massive Gold, bearing upon a circular enamelled black field the White Cross of the Order.

The Star or Cross.

The Star or Cross of St. John, is one of eight points, symbolical of the eight Beatitudes, and also of the eight Langues, or branches of the Order.

The Stars or Crosses for the three classes of Knights are the same in shape and material, but they differ from each other in size. They are made of frosted silver with the edges burnished. The Star for Knights is of the size shewn in the wood-cut. That for Knights Commanders is a size larger; and the one for Knights Grand Crosses is still larger.

Instead of the burnished edging the Great Officers of the Langue may enrich their Cross by substituting brilliants.

The Badge or Jewel.

The Badge, or Jewel, worn by the members of the Order of the Langue of England, consists of a Cross enamelled, *argent*, angled alternately with the Lion and Unicorn, the national supporters of Great Britain, *or*. surmounted by a sovereign Crown.

[King George IV. set the example of wearing the Badge so angled, in consequence of the French Knights charging their Badge with *Fleur-de-lis*, the German Knights with Eagles, and the Spanish Knights with Castles, &c.]

The Badge is worn suspended from the neck, by a black watered Riband. The Badge for Knights is of the size represented in the woodcut. That for Knights Commanders is a size larger; and that for Knights Grand Crosses is still larger.

Knights Grand Crosses may surmount their Badge with the heraldic trophy shewn at page xii., and wear it on the left side suspended to a broad black watered cordon worn over the right shoulder, or they may hang it round the neck.

The Uniform.

The Uniform Coat is of scarlet cloth, double breasted, with black or white velvet facings, as the wearer is an *Eques Justitiæ* or an *Eques Gratiæ*; the former wearing black, the latter white.

The buttons bear the cross of the Order in high relief; and the epaulets, which are of rich gold bullion, have the cross embroidered in silver on the straps.

The trousers, black or white according to the choice of the Knight, are striped with a broad band of gold-lace, figured alternately with the Cross and Palm leaves.

The sword is straight, with an ivory cruciform hilt, in a scabbard of black or white velvet, with gold mountings. It is worn suspended from a waist-belt of black or white velvet, also gold mounted.

A cocked hat, with black and white Ostrich feathers, gauntlet gloves, and boots with gilt spurs, complete the dress.

On great occasions a sopra-vest, or tabard, of crimson silk, lined white, and having the cross of the Order embroidered in silver on the front, is worn over the uniform, and over all is the black robe or mantle seen in the frontispiece.

Robe or Mantle.

This is made of black material, lined with white, and on the left side is the cross of the Order formed of white silk, or glazed linen.

For ordinary use the Knights wear a cloak of a dark mixture, having a black velvet collar fastened by a silver clasp, composed of the heraldic trophy given at page xii.

On the inner lining of the cloak left side, is the White Cross interwoven into, or worked upon, the lining.

Armorial Bearings.

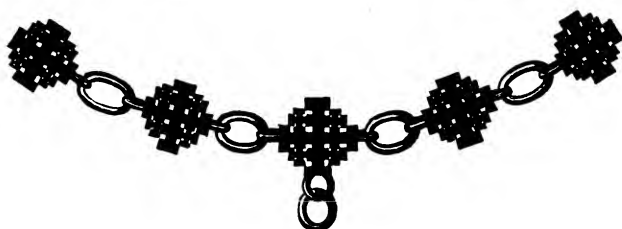
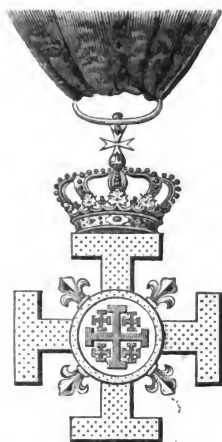
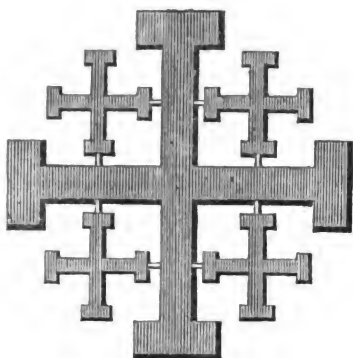
The Knights and Commanders carry the arms of the Order in Chief over their family coat, and exhibit the same in pennons *en saltier* behind their escutcheons; which latter may be surmounted either by a fore-right vizor, or with the Cap of Dignity. The badge is shewn below the shield suspended from the riband, or from a collar of beads, which surrounds the shield. (See Example, page 40).

The Motto of the Order "PRO FIDE," or "*Pour la Foy*" is displayed on a scroll over all.

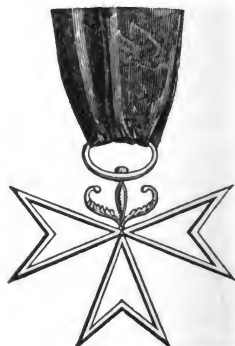
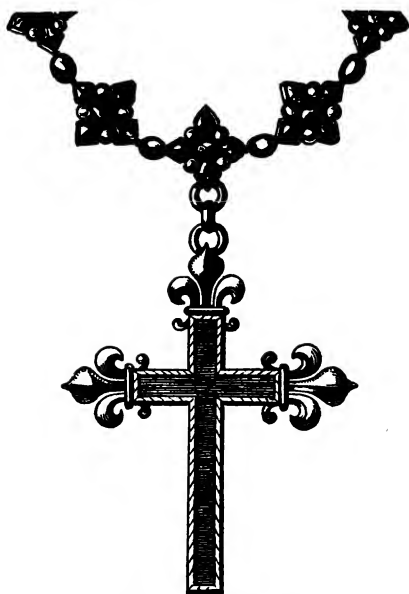
The Knights Grand Crosses in addition may display their shield on the Great Cross of the Order.

The floreated Circlet which surmounts the Roll of Knights, is the distinctive coronet of all the chivalric institutions of which the Order of St. John is the exemplar.





Cross, Badge, and Collar of the Order of the Holy Sepulchre.



**Demi-Badge of the
Donats.**

Collar and Cross of the Order of St. Anthony.

Orders of the Holy Sepulchre & St. Anthony.

These two most ancient and distinguished Orders [the former attributed to St. Helene the mother of Constantine the Great, renovated in its lustre by Charlemagne, A.D. 801, and further established by Godfrey de Bouillon, the first Christian king of Jerusalem, in 1099; the latter commenced by the Emperor of Ethiopia commonly called *Prestor John*, cir. A.D. 370] were united with the SOVEREIGN ORDER OF ST. JOHN towards the close of the memorable Grandmastership of Peter d'Aubusson, called "the Saviour of Rhodes, and the buckler of Christendom." Since then (1481) in all public acts the titles of the Grand Master have been "*Dei Gratia, DOMUS HOSPITALIS Sancti Johannis Hierosolimitani, Militaris Ordinis Sancti Sepulcri Dominici, et Ordinis Sancti Anthonii Viennensis, MAGISTER HUMILIS, Pauperumque Jesu Christi CUSTOS.*"

The jewel of the Order of the Holy Sepulchre is composed of five red crosses. The Badge, as shewn in the wood-cut, is worn with a collar composed of small red crosses.

The cross of St. Anthony is blue, three of the branches terminating in golden fleur-de-lis. The collar, as shown in the wood-cut, is composed of precious stones.

On a banner, the Knights of St. Anthony carry a Lion rampant, with the motto—" *Vicit Leo de Tribu Juda.*"

Donats.

The KNIGHTS HOSPITALERS of Saint John "ever with tender care treated the sick and wounded of every country, and every nation."

To perpetuate this pious principle of the Order in the British Islands, and to give practical effect to the charitable views of its Chivalry, and of benevolent persons in general, it is intended to erect and endow a HOSPITAL in London or its vicinity for the reception and medical treatment of the sick poor of the nations which the Eight Langues of the Order comprehend.

All persons—male or female—who contribute or bestow any sum or sums towards the Donat or charitable Fund of the Langue, not less than £5, have their names and donations enrolled in the records of the Order; and are presented with the Demi-Cross, which they have the privilege both of wearing as a personal decoration of honor, and suspending to their arms as a mark of heraldic distinction.

Chronological Table

OF THE

GRANDMASTERS OF THE ORDER OF SAINT JOHN.

	Elected		Elected
1. Raymond Du Puis . . .	1118	39. Emeri D'Amboise . . .	1503
2. Auger de Balben . . .	1160	40. Guy de Blanchefort . . .	1512
3. Arnaud de Comps . . .	1163	41. Fabricio Caretto. . . .	1513
4. Gilbert D'Assalit . . .	1167	42. Villiers de L'Isle Adam .	1521
5. Gastus	1169	43. Peter Dupont	1534
6. Joubert of Syria	1170	44. Didier de Saint Jaille . .	1535
7. Roger de Moulin	1177	45. John D'Omedes	1536
8. Garnier of Naplouse . . .	1187	46. Claude de la Sangle . . .	1553
9. Ermengard Daps	1187	47. John de la Valette	1557
10. Godfrey de Duisson . . .	1191	48. Peter de Monte	1568
11. Alphonso of Portugal . . .	1202	49. John de la Cassiere . . .	1572
12. Godfrey le Rat	1202	50. Hugh de Verdale	1582
13. Guerin de Montaigu . . .	1208	51. Martin Gazez	1595
14. Bertrand de Taxis	1220	52. Alof de Vignacourt	1601
15. Guarin de Montacute . . .	1231	53. Mendez de Vasconcellos. .	1622
16. Bertrand de Comps	1236	54. Anthony de Paule	1623
17. Peter de Villebride	1241	55. Paul Lascaris	1636
18. William de Chateauneuf . .	1244	56. Martin de Redin	1657
19. Hugh de Revel	1259	57. Annet de Clermont	1660
20. Nicholas de Lorgue	1278	58. Raphael Cotoner	1660
21. John de Villiers	1289	59. Nicholas Cotoner	1663
22. Ode de Pins	1297	60. Gregory Caraffa	1680
23. William de Villaret	1300	61. Adrian de Vignacourt . . .	1689
24. Fulk de Villaret	1307	62. Raymond Perellos	1694
25. Helion de Villeneuve . . .	1319	63. Mark Anthony Zondodari .	1720
26. Deodato de Gozon	1346	64. Manuel de Villena	1722
27. Peter de Cornillan	1353	65. Raymond Despuig	1786
28. Roger de Pins	1355	66. Emanuel Pinto de Fonseca. .	1741
29. Raymond Berenger	1365	67. Francis Ximenes	1773
30. Robert de Julliac	1374	68. Emanuel de Rohan	1775
31. Juan Hernandes de Heredia .	1376	69. Ferdinand de Hompesch . .	1797
32. Philibert de Naillac	1396	70. The Emperor Paul	1798
33. Anthony Fluvian	1421	71. Count Soltikoff	1801
34. John de Lastic	1437	72. John de Tomasi, <i>cir</i>	1814
35. James de Milly	1454	73. The Bailli de Guevara „ . .	1822
36. Peter Raymond Zacosta . . .	1461	74. The Bailli Y. Centelles „ .	1827
37. John Baptista Ursini	1464	75. The Bailli de Candida „ . .	1836
38. Peter D'Aubusson	1476	76. The Bailli Count Coloredo .	1847

COPY
OF
The Royal Charter
OF
KING PHILIP AND QUEEN MARY,
INCORPORATING
The Knights of the Venerable Langue
OF
ENGLAND.

THE following Royal Charter incorporating the Langue, bears date at Greenwich on the 2nd day of April, 1557, being the 4th and 5th year of the reign of King Philip and Queen Mary. It was formally revived on the 24th day of February, 1834, when the late Lord Prior, Sir Robert Peat, Knight Grand Cross of the Illustrious Order of St. Stanislaus, qualified under it in the Court of King's Bench, by taking the oaths of Office before the Right Honorable Sir Thomas Denman, Lord Chief Justice of England.

Throughout the 277 years which elapsed between the dates above given, the Corporation of the Venerable Langue of England, although in abeyance within the British islands, never ceased to exist, or to have representation, at the *Chef Lieu* of the Sovereign Fraternity.



Rex et Regina Omnibus ad quos, &c., Salutem. Cum jure optimo ac nostro profiteamur nos sacrosanctæ Fidei Defensores existere, eaque professio sit portio nominis, stili, tituli, honoris, et regię nostrę dignitatis, quã hactenus ex Divinã providentiã usi sumus, arbitramur nos rem Deo atque universo orbi pergratam facturos, hoc præsertim tempore, si aliquid operis aggrediamur, quo mundus innotescat nos quemadmodum sacrosanctæ Fidei Defensionem nomine, stilo, atque titulo profiteamur, Deo favente, in hoc cogitationes nostras ponere, ut ad Divinam gloriam aliquid agente, atque agamus, quo conspicuum fiat ipsã re atque facto nos Fidem defendere atque propugnare. Itaque recolentes, atque ad memoriam revocantes **HOSPITALE S. JOHANNIS JERUSALEM IN ANGLIÃ** nuper dissolutum, et annuos redditus ejusdem pervenisse ad manus atque possessionem Regis Henrici Octavi, patris nostrum dictę Reginę præcarissimi; et post mortem prædicti patris nostrum ejusdem Reginę, Henrici Octavi, ad manus nostras præfatę Reginę jure hæreditario similiter pervenisse. Prætereà optimè atque planè cognoscentes atque percipientes magnam dictarum possessionum atque reddituum partem, antequàm prædictum **HOSPITALE** fuisset dissolutum, solitam conferri, impendi, atque allocari à **PRIORE** atque **FRATRIBUS MILITIBUS** prædicti **HOSPITALIS** ad Christianorum defensionem, et ad oppugnationem Turcarum

atque Infidelium, et aliorum qui apertè infestabant Catholicam Fidem Christi, et Sanctam Ecclesiam, matrem nostram. Qui quidem PRIOR ET FRATRES MILITES, non solum huic seculo cunctisque illius vanitatibus renunciaverunt, sed etiam soliti sunt cum tempus atque occasio postularent, omnibus quibus maximè poterant viribus atque auxiliis præsentes bona, sanguinem, atque vitam profundere in oppugnando Turcas atque Infideles ubique gentium, sanctos igitur ORDINEM ATQUE RELIGIONEM FRATRES S. JOHANNIS JERUSALEM IN ANGLIÀ summopere cupientes, et annuatim ad hoc propensa: atque ferventi pietate quam debemus erga defensionem et amplificationem Catholicæ Fidei renovare, restaurare, creare, instituere, atque stabilire, in hoc Regno nostro Angliæ, nomine, stilo, atque dignitate solitis, necnon eandem RELIGIONEM sive ORDINEM ornare atque decorare omnibus antiquis maneriis, terris, tenementis, possessionibus, hæreditamentis, privilegiis, atque prærogativis, quæ nuper pertinebant ad dictum HOSPITALE, at quæ ad manus nostras pervenerunt, et in manibus nostris jam existunt, ad tuendum dictum ORDINIS statum atque honorem. Nosque desiderium nostrum communicantes cum reverendissimo in Christo patre Reginaldo miseratione divinâ tituli S. Mariæ Cosmed, S. Romanæ Ecclesiæ presbytero Cardinali Pole, archiepiscopo Cantuariensi, sanctissimi domini nostri Papæ, et sedis apostolicæ, ad nos præfatos Regem et Reginam, et universa Angliæ et Hiberniæ Regna nostra et partes illis adjacentes et Latere Legato; eundem reverendissimum Patrem rogavimus, et ab eo instantè postulavimus, ut auctoritate apostolicâ quâ idem reverendissimus Pater fungitur, HOSPITALE prædictum ad pristinum statum religionis restaurare et reducere, necnon eligere et stabilire dignaretur.

Qui quidem reverendissimus Pater prout legationis quâ fungitur officium ac manus postulat, tam piis justisque nostrorum votis annuens, auctoritate sibi hæc in suâ legatione concessâ quâ fungitur, HOSPITALE prædictum S. JOHANNIS JERUSALEM IN ANGLIÀ prædictum, in pristinum statum regularem reduxit, reposuit, et reintegravit: necnon PRIORATUM ET HOSPITALE S. JOHANNIS JERUSALEM IN ANGLIÀ, sub eodem titulo S. Johannis de Clerkynewell, quem ante dictam dissolutionem habuit, erexit et instituit. Et prædilectum nobis Thomam Tresham, Militem, in Priorem dicti HOSPITALIS, ac dilectos nostros Ricardum Shelley, Turcopoleriorum Turcopolerium, Commendæ seu Præceptoris de Slebiche et Halston Com. seu Præcep., Petrum Felices de la Nuca, Bajulivatus de Aquilâ Bajulivum, Cuthbertum Laithen de Newland, Edw. Broune de Temple-Bruer, Thomam Thornell de Willoughton, Hen. Gerarde de Iveley et Barowe, Geo. Aylmer de South-Baddesleye, Jacobum Shelley de Temple-Combe, et Oliverum Starkey de Quenyngton, etiam Commendatores seu Præceptores ejusdem HOSPITALIS, ordinavit et præfecit.

Scintis igitur, quod Nos præfati Rex et Regina prædictas erectionem et institutionem Religionis prædictæ per præfatum reverendissimum Patrem factam

et habitam non solum approbantes, verum etiam cupientes ut eadem sit efficax et valida in lege nostrâ ad omnes intentiones et proposita, ob specialem et sinceram affectionem quam ad ORDINEM et RELIGIONEM illam gerimus.

Et ulterius de gratiâ nostrâ speciali, ac ex certâ scientiâ, et mero motu nostris, VOLVIMUS ac per PRÆSENTES, pro nobis, Hæredibus, et Successoribus nostrum præfatæ Reginæ, concedimus præfatis Priori, Bajulivis, et Commendatoribus ejusdem dicti HOSPITALIS S. JOHANNIS JERUSALEM IN ANGLIÂ, quodd idem Prior, Bajulivi, et Commendatores, et quicumque alii Priores Bajulivi et Commendatores ejusdem ORDINIS pro tempore existentes, sint unum CORPUS CORPORATUM in re, facto, et nomine, per nomen PRIORIS ET CONFRATrum HOSPITALIS S. JOHANNIS JERUSALEM IN ANGLIÂ, et per idem nomen PRIORIS ET CONFRATrum HOSPITALIS S. JOHANNIS JERUSALEM IN ANGLIÂ, de cætero imperpetuum nominabuntur et vocabuntur; habeantque successionem perpetuam; ipsosque PRIOREM ET CONFRATRES unum CORPUS CORPORATUM in re, facto, et nomine facimus, creamus, et stabilimus, ac PRO UNO CORPORE facimus, ordinamus, et acceptamus; habeantque successionem perpetuam per PRÆSENTES. Et quod ipse Prior, ejusque SUCCESSORES, per nomen PRIORIS HOSPITALIS S. JOHANNIS JERUSALEM IN ANGLIÂ prosequi, clamare, et placitare possint, et implacitari, defendere, et defendi, respondere, et responderi, in quibuscunque Curiiis et locis Legum notarum, Hæredes et Successores nostrum præfatæ Reginæ, sive alibi in et super omnibus et singulis causis, actionibus, sectis, brevibus, demandis, et querelis realibus, personalibus, et mixtis, tam spiritualibus quam temporalibus; ac in omnibus aliis rebus, causis, et materiis quibuscunque.

Et quod iidem Prior et CONFRATRES per nomen PRIORIS ET CONFRATrum HOSPITALIS S. JOHANNIS JERUSALEM IN ANGLIÂ, dominia, maneria, terras, tenementa, rectorias, pensiones, portiones, ac alia quæcunque hæreditamenta, possessiones, perfcua et emolumenta, tam spiritualia quàm temporalia, ac alia quæcunque per nos, LITERAS NOSTRAS PATENTES, Hæredes et Successores nostrum præfatæ Reginæ, seu per aliquam aliam personam, seu personas quascunque eis, et Successoribus suis, vel aliter secundum leges nostras de Hæredibus seu Successoribus nostrum præfatæ Reginæ danda seu concedenda capere, recipere, gaudere, et perquirere, ac dare, alienare, et demittere, ac facere et exequi, prout et eisdem modo et formâ quibus alii homines incorporati, et aliæ INCORPORATIONES intra Regnum nostrum Angliæ, capere, recipere, perquirere, dare, alienare, et demittere, et facere et exequi possint.

Et quod prædicti Prior et CONFRATRES dicti HOSPITALIS S. JOHANNIS JERUSALEM IN ANGLIÂ, et Successores sui, imperpetuum habebunt COMMUNE SIGILLUM ad omnimodas cartas, evidencias, et cætera scripta vel facta sua fienda, eos vel HOSPITALE prædictum tangentia sive concernantia sigillandas.

Et ulterius de ampliori gratiâ nostrâ dedimus et concessimus, et per PRÆSENTES pro nobis, Hæredibus, et Successoribus nostrum præfatæ Reginæ da-

mus et concedimus præfatis PRIORI ET CONFRAATRIBUS totam Capitalem Domum et scitum dicti nuper HOSPITALIS S. JOHANNIS JERUSALEM IN ANGLIÂ, situatum et existentem propè Clerkenwell, in comitatu nostro Middelsex : ac totam illam Domum et Portam nostram vocatam *le GATE HOUSE* ejusdem nuper Hospitalis. Ac etiam totam illam Ecclesiam nostram, ac omnia domos, ædificia, structuras, cellaria, solaria, cameras, aulas, coquinas, horrea, stabula, columbaria, ortos, pomaria, gardina, stagna, vivaria, *les Courtes*, ac terram et solum nostra, et hæreditamenta nostra quæcunque intra septum, ambitum, precinctum, et circuitum ejusdem capitalis Domus et scitus, et totum boscum nostrum et terram boscalem nostram, vocatam *GRATE S. JOHN'S WOOD*, jacentem ergà et propè Parcum de Maribone in Comitatu nostro Middelsex ; ac omnia alia terras, tenementa, gardina, atque ductus et aquarum cursus, vacuafunda, hæreditamenta et easiamenta nostra quæcunque extrà et propè Scitum prædictum ; quæ fuerunt in propriâ tenurâ et occupatione PRIORIS ET CONFRAATRUM dicti nuper Hospitalis tempore dissolutionis ejusdem. Necnon omnia utensilia, *les hangynges*, et staura nostra quæcunque intra Capitalem Domum et scitum prædicta ; ac totum plumbum, ferrum, et vitreum de, in, et super Ecclesiam prædictam, ac, de, in, et super prædictum *le GATE HOUSE*, ac cæteris omnibus domibus et ædificiis intra precinctum dicti scitus et Domus capitalis.

Domus etiam, et pro considerationibus prædictis, pro nobis, ac Hæredibus et Successoribus nostrum præfatæ Reginæ per PRÆSENTES concedimus præfatis PRIORI ET CONFRAATRIBUS omnia illa dominia et maneria de Purflete, Wytham, Temple-Rhodon, et Chingeforde, cum eorum juribus, membris et pertinentiis in com. nostro Essex, dicto nuper HOSPITALI SIVE DOMUI S. JOHANNIS JERUSALEM IN ANGLIÂ dudum spectantia et pertinentia, ac parcella possessionum et reversionum ejusdem Hospitalis sive Domus dudum existentia, ac etiam, &c.

[*Sequuntur concessionēs quamplurimorum aliorum maneriorum, terrarum, tenementorum, &c., in diversis aliis Comitatus intra Regnum Angliæ, dicto Hospitali similiter ab antiquo spectantium.*]

T. &c. apud Grenewiche, secundo die Aprilis, A.D. 1557.



